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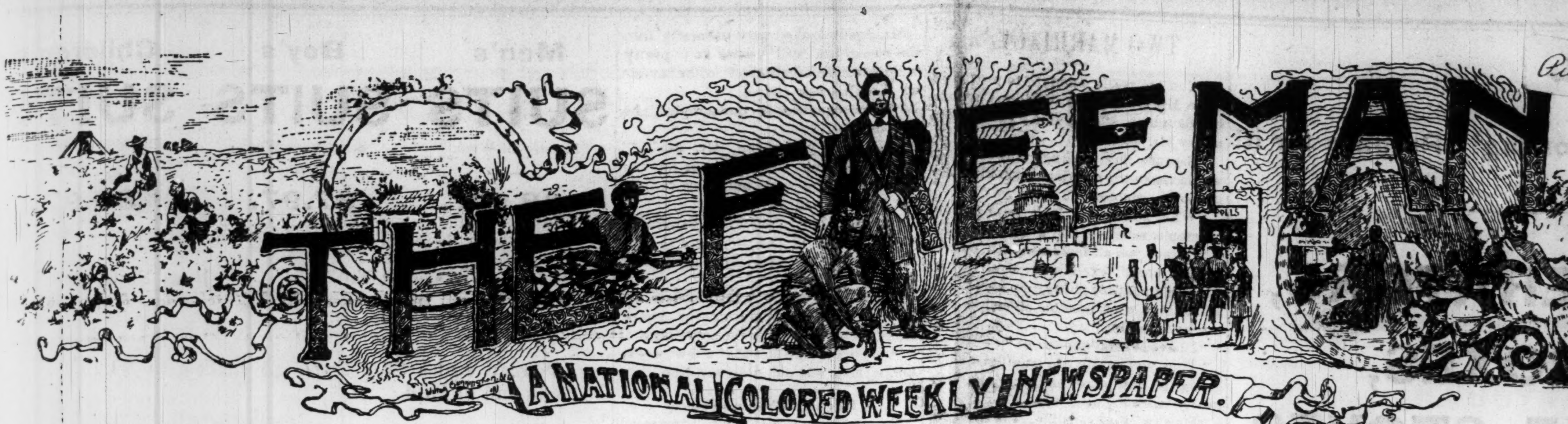


THE FREEMAN

A NATIONAL COLORED WEEKLY NEWSPAPER.

VOLUME 2.—NUMBER 18. INDIANAPOLIS, INDIANA, SATURDAY, JUNE 22, 1889. PRICE FIVE CENTS.

# BEAUTIFUL NASHVILLE.

### Central Tennessee College---Its Theological and Law Departments---Its Meharry Medical College.

Special Correspondence of The Freeman.

In 1865, the Methodist Episcopal Church, under the auspices of the Freedmen's Aid Society, began its denominational work in Nashville. At school was organized under Bishop Clark, by Rev. A. A. Gee, who employed such teachers as were available The building then used is now known as Clark's Chapel. The school was soon crowded with men, women and children, all equally earnest in their pursuit after knowledge. In 1865, Rev. John Seigs, D. D., for many years missionary to Africa, was appointed pastor of Clark chapel and principal of the mission school. The school continued to increase so rapidly that it was found inconvenient to hold it at Clark's chapel. In the spring of that year the large building known as the Gun Factory, on South College street, which was in possession of the Federal Government as abandoned property, was turned over to the authorities for the use of the school, and the building was made available for school purposes. In the fall of 1866, at the first session of the Tennessee Conference, of the M. E. church, Rev. W. B. Crichlow was appointed pastor of Clark's Chapel and principal of the school. An efficient corps of teachers was employed and the aggregated attendance during the year was eight hundred scholars.

So signal was its success that in July of 1866, a board of Trustees was organized and a college charter obtained from the Legislature, the name adopted being The Central Tennessee College. Up to this time, no tuition or incidental fee had been charged because of the poverty of the people and the fact tha no provision for their education had been made by the government, but, when in the autumn of 1867, the city opened free schools for the colored people, the college authorities charged a fee of $1 per month. The President and his teachers assiduously labored to prepare the children to be teachers among their own people and to prepare young men for the ministry. Rev. J. Braden was next appointed pastor of Clark chapel and principal of the college. The Trustees having received from the Missionary Society of the M. E. church ten thousand dollars to aid in securing a site and erecting suitable buildings for the school, they purchased an eligible lot in South Nashville, not far from the medical college, and proposed to erect buildings without delay, but such was the opposition to having a school for colored people erected there that a decree was procured from the Chancery Court annulling the sale, and the money was refunded.

The school opened in the Gun Factory for the second year on the 15th of Sept., 1867, and numbered, notwithstanding the city free schools, over two hundred pupils. The teachers were Rev. J. Braden, President; Miss Emily Preston, Miss Julia Evans, Mrs, S. L. Larned and Mrs. Mary Murphey, assistants.

The Trustees experienced much difficulty in procuring a suitable situation for the school buildings, but at last purchased a property on Maple street, known as the "Nance" property. The only building on it was a large brick family residence, and as the Gun Factory had been returned to the creditors of the company who built it, and rented for the city schools, the college was removed to this building. The school year opened late in 1868 under the supervision of Rev. G. H. Hartupee who had been placed in charge of the school, vice Rev. J. Braden who had resigned.

During the winter and spring of 1869, with the aid of the Freedman's Bureau, which contributed about $18,000, two buildings were erected, furnishing a large and commodious chapel, with dormitories above it in one building, and school rooms and dormitories in the other, capable of accommodating about two hundred students.

Rev. G. H. Hartupee having resigned his position at the close of the school year 1869, Rev. J. Braden was re-elected President and immediately entered upon his duties, which he has ably discharged up to the close of the school year, 1888–9. The first catalogue was published in 1869, and showed an entire enrollment of 192 students in all departments. The primary class was also thrown out of the course of study, and none were admitted who could not read in the first reader.

The catalogue for the year 1870—1, showed an increase of 36 students, and the intermediate, academic and normal, preparatory and theological departments were organized. The students in the academic and normal departments engaged in teaching. They were not, of course, what the teachers of to day are, but, they nevertheless did good work in imparting a knowledge of letters and reading to the people.

The school prospered and increased in numbers. The catalogue for 1871—2 shows that at that time nine students were in the preparatory department; 17 in the theological and 76 in the academic and Normal.

President Braden, to whom we are indebted for these facts, refering to that school year, says:

"The students were more punctual, and attended school for a longer period than before and seemed to have clever ideas of acquiring knowledge of the higher branches. Classes in algebra, geometry, latin, Greek, natural science and biblical studies were taught, and passed such examinations as gave great satisfaction to the numerous visitors and examiners who were present at the close of the year."

The next school year was equally successful from an educational point of view, but the number of students was not increased to any extent, by reason of the raising of the standard of admission from the second to the third reader.

The following remarks of Dr. Braden are worthy of deep consideration:

"The results of the nine years existence of this school may be summed up as follows:

"Hundreds of students have been educated to such a degree as to engage in teaching in this and other States. Many of them have been very successful, and their schools compare favorably with the best common schools taught in the States where they have labored. The young men who have attended the theological school are now occupying some of the most responsible positions in the Tennessee Conference. The prospect for increased numbers is such that an absolute necessity has been felt for additional facilities to accommodate the increasing number of students."

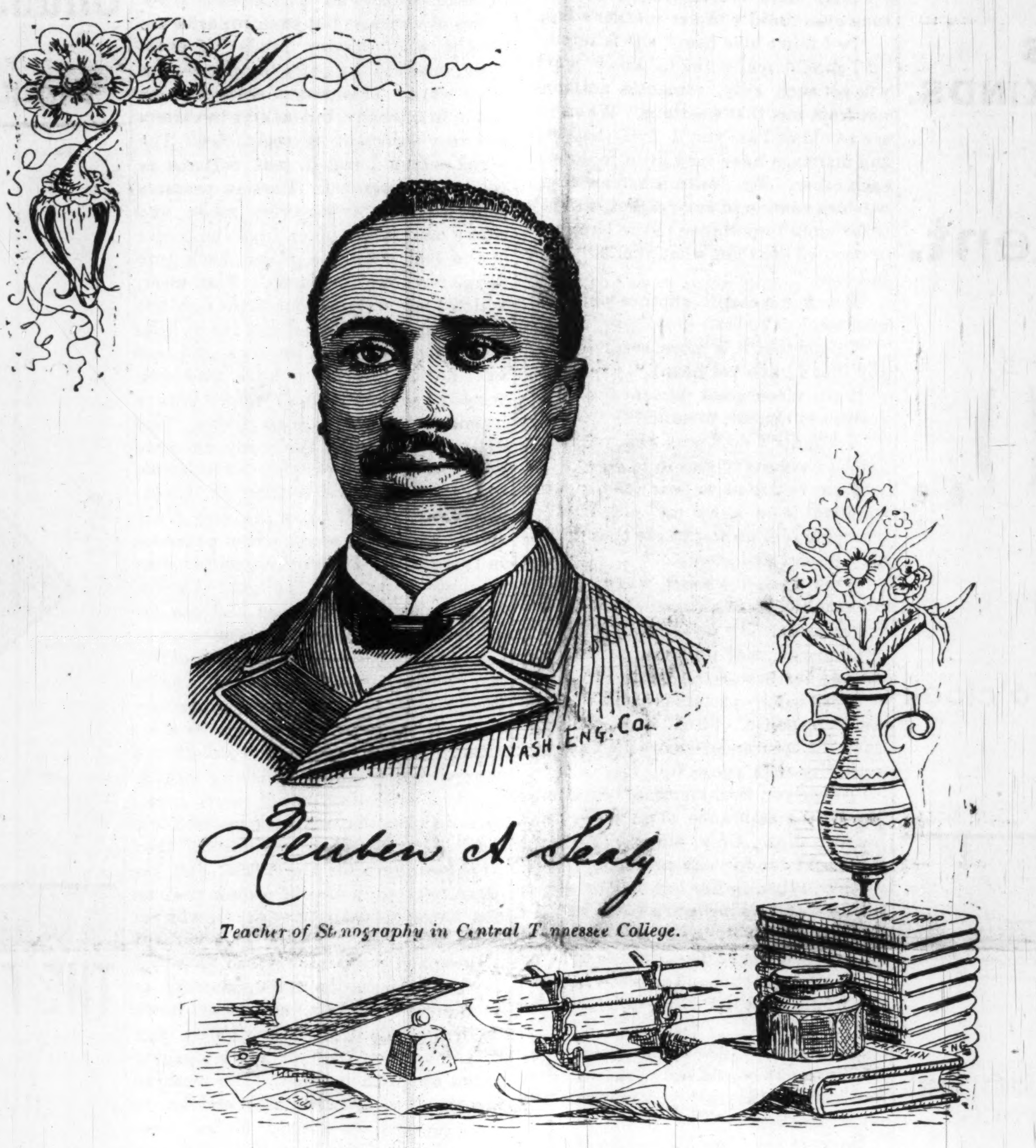
Thus has the school increased, until, to-day, the erstwhile primary school is one of the leading colored educational centers of the South, and year after year are turned out from the normal and academic departments young men and young women who honor their alma mater, and reflect credit on the people with whom they are identified.

Since 1873 the school has not made a single backward step. Its teachers have been faithful and industrious, and the President has continued to display that energy and ability that could alone develop an infant school into a first class college. The school year 1838 - 9 closed with 472 students on the roll. The students from the two departments just named are thoroughly informed and display well trained faculties. They seldom fail to pass excellent examinations as teachers and representatives of the college text in this and other States with marked success.

Nor is the literary department the only intrinsic feature of the college. Indeed, its usefullness is enhanced by its industrial department, which is supported by the aid of the John F. Slater fund, through the agent, Rev. A. G. Haygood, D. P., and by which means those of the students who so deserve, are efficiently taught printing, carpentry, blacksmithing, wagon making, cooking, sewing, cutting and making garments and millinery.

A new building for blacksmith and wagon shops was erected last fall by the students. To this department has been added stenography and typewriting, two accomplishments hitherto unknown in any Southern college.

We give above a cut of the buildings. That on the left contains the recitation, lecture room and library on the first and second floors and the boys dormitory on the third and fourth. The second one contains the drawing rooms on the first floor, recption and lady teachers' rooms on the second, and girls' dormitories on the third. The third is the chapel and has a girls dormitory on the second floor. The fourth is the President's residence.



Reuben A. Sealy

Teacher of Stenography in Central Tennessee College.

The following is the

FACULTY.

J. Braden, D. D., President and Teacher of Mental and Moral Science. Rev. R. W. Keller, D. D., Dean of the Theological Department. R. R. Green, A. B, Teacher of Languages. H. B. Story, A. B., Teacher of Mathematics. G. W. Hubbard, M. D, Teacher of Natural Science. Miss Lucy H. Hitchcock, Principal of the Normal Department. Miss Florence L. Mitchell, Miss Margaret E. Atkins, Teachers in Normal and English Department. Miss Sarah A. C. Harper, Teacher in English Department. Mr. Louis C. Lindner, Teacher of German, Rev. R A. Sealy, Teacher of Stenography. Miss M. E. Young, Principal of Model School. Miss M. E. Braden, Teacher of Vocal and Instrumental Music. Miss Carrie P. Martin, Preceptress and Matron. Students in Normal Classes, Assistants in Model School. Miss Eva M. Martin, Miss E. Millard, Superintendents of Women's Work Mrs. H. Pattengale, In charge of Tennessee Hall, Laundry and Nursery. H. E. Belden, Superintendent of Carpentry. Dr. G. W. Hubbard, Superintendent of Printing. E. C Gibson, Superintendent of Blacksmithing William Lankford, Superintendent of Wagonmaking.

THE THEOLOGICAL DEPARTMENT.

This department was organized in in 1867, and has since continued to prepare young men for the ministry. The utility of this training cannot be over estimated seeing that circumstances over which the people had no control compelled them, a few years ago, to utilize uniformed teachers. The evil effect of an uneducated ministry are so appalling that we cannot but pause to contemplate what the end would have been had not the college come to the rescue, in what may be appropriately called the nick of time.

A large number of young men have availed themselves of the opportunities placed at their disposal, and a goodly number of them are intelligently spreading the good news of the gospel among the people.

Students who have completed some literary courses, and intend to take a full Theological course, will enter one of the Theological seminaries, either at Grant Memorial University at Athens, Tenn., or Gammon Theological Seminary at Atlanta, Ga., both of which are connected with Central. But to meet the wants of local preachers and of many who can take only a partial course before entering conference, the following Biblical course is provided, and will so far as possible, be pursued in connection with the studies laid down in the regular literary curriculum:

First Year: Bible studies, bible and church history, Bible doctrines, sermons and preaching. Second Year: Exegetic theology, historial theology, sytematic theology, practical theology. In addition to the text books studied, lectures are delivered on such topics as will add to the value of the course of study.

There are also a Pastor's course of study and a training school for Africa, the object of the latter being to give special instruction to those who feel called to go as missionaries to Africa. Lectures especially on Africa as a mission field and upon mission work and upon mission work generally, and on the geography, history, customs and climate of the country to delivered. The following is the class now in preparation for Africa:

James M. Allen, Georgia L. Patton, Samuel Kennerly, Wm. H. Vaughn, and Benjamin F. Cowley.

The following is the

FACULTY.

Rev J. Braden, D. D, President Mental and Moral Science.

Rev. R. W. Keeler, D. D., Dean Systematic and Biblical Theology.

LAW DEPARTMENT.

The Law Department of Central, was established by an amendment to the college charter in the year 1874, but the department was not organized until 1878. Most of the present faculty were elected but owing to lack of literary training among young colored men at that time none applied for admission. In the year 1883 Mr. Joseph H. Dismukes of the Georgia bar graduated and became a member of the Nashville Bar. Since that time the department has steadily grown and has yearly turned out from four to five lawyers who are successfully laboring in different parts of the South. Applications for admission reach the faculty daily, and the class of 1890 will be composed of seven young men.

The growing intelligence and increasing wealth and business among the colored people are proving incentives to an ambition for the law among colored youths all over the South. When we consider that this is the oldest law school for colored people, and for a long time, the only one in the South, and when we take into consideration the fact that it is located in the best educational centre of this section of the Union we cannot but observe that its future prospect is good and success assured. The department has the ablest corps of legal gentlemen at its head as instructors. They are all learned, and skilled in the science of law and possess that practical experience which only a large and lucrative practice can impart. The course of study is full, and besides the text books laid down, the students have frequent lectures on all subjects of the law, and are required to attend the various courts that are in session in the city of Nashville throughout the year. Students are required to study two years. Course of study:

FIRST YEAR.

Law of contracts, Bishop; Law of domestic relations, Shoulder; Law of civil pleading, Heard, Law of equity pleading, Heard; Law of partnership, Tyler; Law of agency. Story; Law of Crimes, Harris. Moot Courts

SECOND YEAR.

Law of books, Cooley; Law of Real Property, Boone; Law of Negotiable Instruments, Benjamin Chalmers; Law of Corporations, Boone; Equity Jurisprudence, Bispham; Law of civil pleading, Heard: Law of Equity pleading, Heard; Law of evidence, Reynolds History of law suit, Caruthers. Moot courts.

The cost of tuition is about $30 a term. Law students are expected to pass an examination on the Bible.

The following is the

FACULTY.

J. Braden, D.D., President; Edgar. L. Gregory, Esq., Dean, Professor of pleading and practical law and criminal law Hon. John Lawrence, Professor of Constitutional law, practice in Federal courts. J. L. Whitworth, B.P., BS., and B.L., Professor of contracts, evidence and law of real estate. Hon. John Trimble, Professor of Equity Jurisprudence and pleading and Practice in courts of equity. Joseph H. Dismukes, B. L., Professor of common law.

We also have a Medical and dental department.

In our next we shall give the history of the above.

R. A. SEALY.

### A Prosperous Colored Paper.

Mr. E. E. Cooper, editor of The Freeman, left last evening for St. Louis to purchase a complete outfit for his paper. Mr. Cooper has made The Freeman the leading colored paper of the country. It has a circulation of 10,000 copies weekly, employs two artists in preparing its profuse illustrations, and is in every way a credit to the race for whose benefit it is so ably conducted.—Indianapolis Sentinel.

### Will Make Brick.

Colored men of Richmond City and Henrico County, Va., have organized a company for the making of bricks. It has been incorporated under the title of Union Brick Co. Dr. R. F. Tancil is president. They have made 40,000 bricks and employe eleven men. These men have wisely concluded that political lightning would not likely strike in their bailiwicks

### A Relic.

Relics of slavery still remain in Kentucky. A report says that two colored women were recently sold at public auction at Paducah, Ky. They were vagrants, and, being duly convicted by jury in court, they were sentenced to be sold into servitude to the highest bidder for a period of twelve months each.

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**ALBERT GALL.**

## TWO MARRIAGES.

"You are really enough to provoke a saint, Mary!" said the Widow Curtis to her daughter. "Why don't you want to marry Mr. Joslin?"

"Because my feelings toward him would make my marriage with him very unhappy, mamma."

"What nonsense! Isn't he rich, respectable, sensible, and kind hearted?"

"I grant you all that, mamma, but—"

"But what?" exclaimed Mrs. Curtis. "If it is a possible thing, do speak out and tell me what possible objection you can have to him."

"I have several objections."

"Then you surely can mention one."

"In the first place, he is too old; he's nearly twice my age."

"He's twice as sensible, I'm sure of that," was the response. "It's a good thing for a girl to marry a man older than herself; he's much more likely to be steady, and to keep her so."

"I don't want any one to keep me steady," said Mary.

"I dare say not," said her mother, "but that has nothing to do with the fact of your needing some one. But you had several objections."

Pretty Mary Curtis raised her soft, blue eyes timidly to her mother's face.

"I—I don't love him," she faltered.

"I should really like to know where you got such silly, romantic notions—not from me, that's certain. When you are as old as I am you'll find that love and marriage have very little to do with each other. Mr. Joslin is a man that a wife can confide in and respect, which is of far more importance to the happiness of married life than what you silly girls call love."

"But I have still another objection, mamma."

"I hope that it is more sensible than any that I have yet heard."

"You place great reliance on Mr. Joslin's judgment, mamma?"

"Certainly I do," was the rejoinder; "and I have every reason to do so."

"I am very glad to hear it, for I am confident if he knew my objection to marrying him he would say that it was very proper and sensible."

"Very well, my dear; when I hear him ackhowledge as much, I shall be of the same opinion myself."

"And you will promise not to urge me any further on the subject?"

"I can safely promise that," was the ready response. "But mind, I must have the assurance of more disinterested authority than yours."

"Never you fear, mamma," exclaimed Mary, "the assurance shall come from his own lips. Only remember that I shall hold you to your promise.

Mary, tying on her hat, went through the garden, turning into a path that led down to the river.

For some weeks past, just as the descending sun touched the western hills, she would turn her steps down toward the river.

And just about the same hour young Dr. Raymond would sally out, only to find his feet insensibly drawn in the same direction.

Mary related her conversation with her mother, and a plan was at once arranged to bring matters to a successful issue.

Suffice it to say that the young doctor immediately began to lay siege to the heart of his successful rival, and with so much success that the old gentleman soon declared him be the finest young man of his acquaintance.

Both Mary and her mother were present when Mr. Joslin gave such energetic expression to his opinion of the young doctor.

Mary blushed and smiled as she glanced over to where her mother was sitting.

She then turned her bright eyes upon the face of her venerable suitor.

"I am very glad to learn that you entertain such a high opinion of Dr. Raymond," she said, with a bewitching smile; "for, do you know, I think that you must have been very much like him when at his age."

Mr. Joslin's heart was not proof against flattery uttered by such swee lips.

"I do assure you, Miss Mary, that I consider him to be by far the best and most sensible young man of my acquaintance."

"Do you hear that, mamma?" exclaimed Mary, in a tone of triumph. "Do you hear what Mr. Joslin says of Dr. Raymond?"

"Really, my dear," said Mrs. Curtis. "I don't know why his opinion of Dr. Raymond should concern either of us."

"But it does concern us, mamma, inasmuch as Dr. Raymond happens to be my chief objection to entertaining the proposal with which he has honored me. Mr. Joslin considered this objection very proper and sensible—and so must you, if you keep your promise to agree with him in case he expressed any such opinion.

"I never heard of anything so ridiculous," ejaculated Mrs. Curtis, as soon as she could speak.

"I have," returned Mary, demurely. "I think it is a thousand times more ridiculous that a man of Mr. Joslin's years and judgment should choose a foolish, giddy girl like me, when he can have a woman of your good sense and attractions for the asking.

With this parting broadside Mary vanished, leaving the astonished couple together.

Mr. Joslin looked very earnestly into the face of the still young and pretty widow, whose heightened color invested it with a new charm.

"Your daughter is quite right!" he ejaculated.

"What can you mean, Mr. Joslin?" murmured the widow, averting her face but taking care not to withdraw the hand he had taken.

"I mean, in suing for the daughter's hand, instead of the mother's, I have made a great mistake. Will you allow me to rectify it?"

The answer to this question was not intended for my ears or for yours, reader: but we can judge something of its purport by the fact that a few weeks hence there was a double wedding.

### A Day in a Russian Prison.

From George Kennan's illustrated article in the June Century on "The Convict Mines of Kara," we quote the following: "Hard labor convicts at Kara receive a daily ration consisting of three pounds of black rye bread; abont four ounces of meat, including the bone; a small quantity of barley, which is generally put into the water in which the meat is boiled for the pupose of making soup; and a little brick tea. Occasionally they have potatoes or a few leaves of cabbage; but such luxuries are bought with money made by extra work, or saved by petty 'economies' in other ways. This ration seemed to me ample in quantity, but lacking in variety and very deficient in vegetables. The bread, which I tasted, was perhaps as good as that eaten by Russian peasants generally; but it was very moist and sticky, and pieces taken from the center of the loaf could be rolled back into dough in one's hands. The meat, which I saw weighed out to the convicts after it had been boiled and cut up into pieces about as large as dice, did not have an inviting appearance, and suggested to my mind small refuse scraps intended for use as soap grease. The daily meals of the convicts were arranged as follows: In the morning, after the roll call or 'verification,' breakfast, consisting of brick tea and black rye bread, was served to the prisoners in their cells. The working parties then set out on foot for the gold placers, carrying with them bread and tea for lunch. This midday meal was eaten in the open air beside a camp fire, regardless of weather, and sometimes in fierce winter storms. Late in the afternoon the convicts returned on foot to their cells and ate on their sleeping platforms the first hearty and nourishing meal of the day, consisting of hot soup, meat, bread, and perhaps a little more brick tea. After evening verification they were locked up for the night, and lay down to sleep in closely packed rows on the 'nares,' or sleeping benches, without removing their clothing, and without making any preparations for the night beyond bringing in the 'parashas,' or excrement buckets, spreading down their thin patchwork crazy quilts, and rolling up some of their spare clothing to put under their heads. The clothing furnished to a hard labor convict at Kara consists—or should, by law, consist—of one coarse linen shirt and one pair of linen trousers every six months; one cap, one pair of thick trousers and one gray overcoat every year; a 'polushuba' (pol'oo-shoo'ba), or outer coat of sheepskin, every two years; one pair of 'brodnias,' (brode'nee-yas), or loose leather boots, every three and a half months in winter; and one pair of 'kati' (kot-tee'), or very low shoes, every twenty-two days in summer. The quality of the food and clothing furnished by the Government may be inferred from the fact that the cost of maintaining a hard labor convict at the mines is about $50 for a year, a little less than fourteen cents a day."

### The Meanest Man in Creation.

Lineville (Ala.) Democrat.

A man living in Clay, who owes us over two years' subscription, put his paper back in the postoffice last week marked "refused." We have heard of many mean men. There is the man who used the wart on his neck for a collar button, the one who pastured a goat on his grandmother's grave, the one who stole coppers from a dead man's eyes, the one who got rich by giving his children a nickle each to go to bed without supper and then stealing the nickel after the children were asleep; but for pure downright meanness the man who will take a paper for years, mark it "refused," and then stick it back into the postoffice, is entitled to the first pemium.

### A Plucky Lawyer,

A Virginia court has been trying a case in which the plaintiff, who has been totally blind for many years, claims $40,000 damages from the Richmond & Danville Railroad for having been smashed up in an accident last year, and so injured that his legs are paralyzed and he has to go about in a wheeled chair. But he has conducted his own case, and maintains a large legal practice besides.

### Questionable Success.

Harper's Magazine.

Angelina—"And now that you have visited her school, Edwin, what is your decision regarding Madame Francais for our children? As to discipline, does she give that proper attention?"

Edwin—"Indeed she does, my dear. I was there the whole morning, and madame seemed to devote the entire time to preserving order.

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# MAMMA'S BOY.

### START YOUR BOY IN THE PATHWAY OF RIGHT,

### And In the End He Will Be Where He Ought to Be---The Destinies of Empires Are in the Mother's Hands.

Rev. Dr. Talmage preached at Brooklyn last Sunday. Subject: "People Who Have Lost Their Way." Text: Genesis xxi., 9. He said:

I learn from this Oriental scene, in the first place, what a sad thing it is when people do not know their place, and get too proud for their business. Hagar was an assistant in that household, but she wanted to rule there. She ridiculed and jeered until her son Ishmael got the same tricks. She dashed out her own happiness and threw Sarah into a great fret; and if she had stayed much longer in that household she would have upset calm Abraham's equilibrium. My friends, one half of the trouble in the world to-day comes from the fact that people do not know their place, or finding their place; would not stay in it. When we come into the world there is always a place ready for us. A place for Abraham. A place for Sarah. A place for Hagar. A place for Ishmael. A place for you and a place for me. Our first duty is to find our sphere; our second is to keep it. We may be born in a sphere far off from the one for which God finally intends us. Sextus V. was born on the low ground, and was a swine herder; God called him up to wave a scepter. Ferguson spent his early days in looking after the sheep; God called him up to look after stars, and be a shepherd watching the flocks of light on the hillsides of heaven. Hogarth by engraving pewter pots; God raised him to stand in the enchanted realm of a painter. The shoemaker's bench held Bloomfield for a little while, but God called him to sit in the chair of a philosopher and a Christian scholar. The soap boiler of London could not keep his son in that business, for God had decided that Hawley was to be one of the greatest astronomers of England. On the other hand, we may be born in a sphere a little higher that for which God intends us. We may be born in a castle, and play in a costly conservatory, and feed high bred pointers,' and angle for gold fish in artificial ponds, and be familiar with Princes; yet God may have fitted us for a carpenter's shop, or a dentist's forceps, or a weaver's shuttle, or a blacksmith's forge. The great thing is to find just the the sphere for which God intended us, and then to occupy that sphere, and occupy it forever. Here is a man God fashioned to make a plow. There is a man God fashioned to make a constitution. The man who makes the plow is just as honorable as the man who makes the constitution, provided he makes the plow as good as the other man makes the constitution. There is a woman who was made to fashion a robe, and yonder is one intended to be a Queen and wear it. It seems to me that in the one case as in the other, God appoints the sphere; and the needle is just as respectable in His sight as the scepter. I do not know but that the world would long ago have been saved in some of the men out of the ministry were in it, and some of those who are in it were out of it. I really think that one-half of the world may be divided into two-quarters—those who have not found their sphere, and those who, having found it, are not willing to stay there. How many are struggling for a position a little higher than that for which God intended them. The bondswoman wants to be mistress. Hagar keeps crowding Sarah. The small wheel of a watch, which beautifully went treading its golden pathway, wants to be the balance wheel, and the sparrow, with chagrin, droops into the brook, because it cannot, like the eagle, cut a circle under the sun. In the Lord's army we all want to be brigadier-generals.

The sloop says: "More mast, more tonnage, more canvas. O, that I were a topsail schooner, or a full-rigged, or a Cunard steamer." And so the world is filled with cries of discontent, because we are not willing to stay in the place where God put us and intended us to be. My friends, be not too proud to do any thing God tells you to do. For the lack of a right disposition in this respect the world is strewn with wandering Hagars and Ishmaels. God has given each one of us a work to do. You carry a scuttle of coal up that dark alley. You distribute that Christian tract. You give $10,000 to the missionary cause. You, for fifteen years, sit with chronic rheumatism, displaying the beauty of Christian submission. Whatever God calls you to, whether it win hissing or huzza; whether to walk under triumphal arch or lift the sot out of the ditch; whether it be to preach on a Pentecost, or to tell some wanderer of the street on the mercy of the Christ of Mary Magdalene; whether it be to weave a garland for a laughing child on a spring morning and call her a May Queen, or to comb out tangled locks of a waif of the street and cut up one of your old dresses to fit her out for the sanctuary—do it, and do it right away. Whether it be a crown or a yoke, do not fidget. Everlasting honors upon those who do their work, and to their whole work, and are contented in the sphere in which God has put them, while there is only wandering, and exile, and desolation and wilderness, for discontented Hagar and Ishmael.

Again: I find in this Oriental scene a lesson of sympathy with woman when she goes forth trudging in the desert. What a great change it was for this Hagar. There was the tent and all the the surroundings of Abraham's house, beautiful and luxurious no doubt. Now she is going out into the hot sands of the desert. O, what a change it was! And in our day we often see the wheel of fortune turn. Here is some one who lived in the very bright home of her father. She had every thing possible to administer to her happiness. Plenty at the table. Music in the drawing-room. Welcome at the door. She is led forth into life by some one who can not appreciate her.

A dissipated soul comes and takes her out in the desert. Iniquities blot out all the lights of that home circle. Harsh words wear out her spirits. The high hopes that shone out over the marriage altar while the ring was being set and the vows given and the benediction pronounced have all faded with the orange blossoms, and there she is to-day, broken hearted, thinking of past joy and present desolation and coming anguish. Hagar in the wilderness!

Here is a beautiful home. You can not think of any thing that can be added to it. For years there has not been the suggestion of a single trouble. Bright and happy children fill the house with laughter and song. Books to read; pictures to look at; lounges to rest on; cup of domestic joy full and running over; dark night drops; pillow hot, pulses flutter; eyes close. And the foot whose well-known steps on the door-sill brought the whole household out at even tide, crying, "Father's coming," will never sound on the door-sill again. A long, deep grief plowed through all that lightness of domestic life. Paradise lost! Widowhood! Hagar in the wilderness! How often it is we see the weak arm of woman conscripted for this battle with the rough world. Why is she going down the street in the early light of the morning, pale with exhausting work, not half slept out with the slumbers of last night, tragedies of suffering written all over her face, her lusterless eyes looking far ahead as though for the coming of some other trouble? Her parents called her Mary, or Bertha, or Agnes on the day when they held her up to the font, and the Christian minister sprinkled on the infant's face the washings of a holy baptism. Her name is changed now. I hear it in shuffle of the worn-out shoes. I see it in the figure of the faded calico. I find it in the lineaments of the woebegone countenance. Not Mary, nor Bertha, nor Agnes, but Hagar in the wilderness. May God have mercy upon woman in her toils, her struggles, her hardships, her desolation, and may the great heart of Divine sympathy inclose her forever.

Again: I find in this Oriental scene the fact that every mother leads forth tremendous destinies.

You say: "That isn't an unusual scene, a mother leading her child by the hand." Who is it that she is leading? Ishmael, you say. Who is Ishmael? A great nation is to be founded; a nation so strong that it is to stand for thousands of years against all the armies of the world. Egypt and Asyria thunder against it; but in vain. Gaulus brings up his army, and his army is smitten. Alexander decides upon a campaign, brings up his hosts and dies. For a long while that nation monopolizes the learning of the world. It is the nation of the Arabs. Who founded it? Ishmael, the lad that Hagar led into the wilderness. She had no idea she was leading forth such destinies. Neither does any mother. You pass along the street, and see boys and girls who will yet make the earth quake with their influence. Who is that boy at Sutton Pool, Plymouth, England, barefooted, wading down into the slush and slime, until his bare foot comes upon a piece of glass, and he holds it, bleeding and painstruck? That wound in the foot decides that he be sedentary in his life, decides that he be a student. That wound by the glass in the foot decides that he shall be John Kitto, who shall provide the best religious encyclopedia the world has ever had provided, and, with his other writings as well, throwing a light upon the word of God such as has come from no other man in this century. Oh mother, mother, that little hand that wanders over your face may yet be lifted to hurl thunderbolts of war or drop benedictions. That little voice may blaspheme God in the grog shop, or cry "Forward!" to the Lord's hosts, as they go out for their last victory. My mind to-day leaps thirty years ahead, and I see a merchant prince of New York. One stroke of his pen brings a ship out of Canton. Another stroke of his pen brings a ship into Madras. He is mighty in all the money markets of the world. Who is he? He sits to-day beside you in the Tabernacle. My mind leaps thirty years forward from this time, and I find myself in a relief association. A great multitude of Christian women have met together for a generous purpose. There is one woman in that crowd who seems to have the confidence of all the others, and they all look up to her for her counsel and for her prayers. Who is she? To-day you will find her in the Sabbath school, while the teacher tells her of that Christ who clothed the naked and fed the hungry and healed the sick. My mind leaps forward thirty years from now, and I find myself in an African jungle; and there is a missionary of the cross addressing the natives, and their dusky countenances are irradiated with the glad tidings of great joy and salvation. Who is he? Did you not hear his voice to-day in the first song of the service? My mind leaps forward thirty years from now, and I find myself looking through the wickets of a prison. I see a face scarred with every crime. His chin on his open palm, his elbow on his knee—a picture of despair. As I open the wicket he starts, and I hear his chain clank. The jail keeper tells me that he has been in there now three times. First for theft, then for arson, now for murder. He steps upon the trap door, the rope is fastened to his neck, the plank falls, his body swings into the air, his soul swings off into eternity. Who is he, and where is he? To-day playing kite on the city commons. Mother, you are to-day hoisting a throne or forging a chain—you are kindling a star or digging a dungeon.

I learn one more lesson from this Oriental scene, and that is that every wilderness has a well in it. Hagar and Ishmael gave up to die. Hagar's heart sank within her as she heard her child crying: "Water! water! water!" "Ah," she says, "my darling, there is no water. This is a desert." And then God's Angel said from the cloud: "What aileth thee, Hagar?" And she looked up and saw him pointing to a well of water where she filled the bottle for the lad. Blessed be God that there is in every wilderness a well, if you only know how to find it—fountains for all these thirsty souls to-day. On that last day, on that great day of the feast, Jesus stood and cried: "If any man thirst, let him come to me and drink." All these other fountains you find are mere mirages of the desert. Paracelsus, you know, spent his time in trying to find out the elixir of life—a liquid which, if taken, would keep one perpetually young in this world, and would change the aged back again to youth. Of course, he was disappointed; he found not the elixir. But here I tell you to-day of the elixir of everlasting life bursting from the "Rock of Ages." And that drinking that water you shall never get old, and you never will be sick, and you will never die. Ho, every one that thirsteth, come ye to the waters." Ah, here is a man who says: "I have been looking for that fountain a great while, but can't find it." And here is some one else who says: "I believe all you say, but I have been trudging along in the wilderness and can't find the fountain." Do you know the reason? I will tell you. You never looked in the right direction. "Oh," you say, "I have looked everywhere. I have looked north, south, east and west, and I haven't found the fountain." Why, you are not looking in the right direction at all. Look up, where Hagar looked. She never would have found the fountain at all, but when she heard the voice of the angel she looked up, and she saw the finger pointing to the supply. And, oh soul, if to-day, with one earnest, intense prayer, if you would only look up to Christ he would point you down to the supply in the wilderness. "Look unto me all ye ends of the earth and be ye saved, for I am God, and there is none else." Look! look! as Hagar looked. Yes, there is a well for every desert of bereavement. Looking over the audience to-day I notice signs of mourning. Have you found consolation? Oh, man bereft! oh, woman bereft, have you found consolation? Hearse after hearse. We step from one grave hillock to another grave hillock. We follow corpses, ourselves soon to be like them. The world is in mourning for its dead. Every heart has become the sepulcher of some buried joy. But sing ye to God! Every wilderness has a well in it, and I come to that well to-day and I begin to draw water from that well. If you have lived in the country you have sometimes taken hold of the rope of the old well sweep, and you know now the bucket came up dripping with the bright, cool water. And I lay hold of the rope of God's mercy to-day, and I begin to draw on that Gospel well sweep, and see the buckets coming up. Thirsty soul, here is one bucket of life; come and drink of it: "Whosoever will, let him come and take of the water of life freely." I pull away again at the rope, and another bucket comes up. It is this promise: "Weeping may endure for a night, but joy cometh in the morning." I lay hold of the rope again, and I pull away with all my strength, and the bucket comes up bright, and beautiful, and cool. Here is the promise: "Come unto Me all ye who are weary and heavy laden and I will give you rest."

The old astrologers used to cheat the people with the idea that they could tell from the position of the stars what would occur in the future, and if a cluster of stars stood in one relation that would be a prophecy of evil; if a cluster of stars stood in another relation that would be a prophecy of good. What superstition! But here is a new astrology in which I put all my faith. By looking up to the Star of Jacob, the morning star of the Redeemer, I can make this prophecy in regard to those who put their trust in God: "All things work together for good to those who love God." I read it out on the sky. I read it out in the Bible. I read it out in all things: "All things work together for good to those who love God." Do you love Him? Have you seen the Nyetanthes? It is a beautiful flower, but it gives very little fragrance until after sunset. Then it pours its richness on the air. And this grace of the Gospel that I commend to you this day, while it may be very sweet during the day of prosperity, it pours forth its richest aroma after sun down, and it will be sun down with you and me after while. When you come to go out of this world, will it be a desert march or will it be a fountain for your soul.

Oh! come to-day to the fountain—the fountain open for sin and uncleanness. I will tell you the whole story in two or three sentences. Pardon for all sin. Comfort for all trouble. Light for all darkness. And every wilderness has a well in it.

## PROHIBITION DEFEATED.

### Pennsylvania Gives a Large Majority Against It.

The people of Pennsylvania, Tuesday, voted on a proposed Constitutional Prohibition amendment and it was defeated by a very large majority. A Pittsburg special says: Returns received include every county in the State, and are as follows: For the Prohibition amendment, 54,517; against the Prohibition amendment, 189 710. Majority against the amendment, 135 193. Allegheney county gave a majority of 25,000 against it. The streets were filled all day with amused crowds, waiting for the brass bands of the antis and the infantile glee clubs of the Prohibitionists. As each would appear, the crowds greeted them with cheers and it made little difference on which side the people were. Every one seemed to be in a good humor, and the election was freer from fights than any election ever before known. The wagons containing the brass bands of the antis were followed by those containing the glee clubs of the opposition, and each alternately filled the air with music. The bands and glee clubs marched all over the two cities, and at many of the polling places groups of women were busy trying to induce voters to take their tickets. Two or three cases of sickness among the children and women resulted from the exposure to the rays of the sun, and while there was a good breeze in the lower city the day was very oppressive and hot. At many polls the Prohibitionists had refreshment stands and served lunches and soft drinks to all voters. Both sides were at work early and kept it up all day. There were no disturbances, and everything passed off as pleasantly as a summer day. There was not the feeling between the two parties that would naturally be anticipated under such circumstances. Each seemed willing to give a point to the other, and harmony reigned supreme. The one feature of the day was the remarkably large so-called "vest-pocket v.t" which came to the polls with his ticket in his pocket, and evidently had long before decided on which side he would cast his ballot. There was not the usual "button-holing" that is characteristic of an election, and people were permitted to go to and from the polls without any molestation. A Philadelphia dispatch says: There was a notable absence of women from the polls, and the distribution of ice water and sandwiches was not so profuse as had been anticipated. In some portions of the city the prohibition folks utilized Sunday school children to distribute cold water tickets. A number of polls were manned by ministers. The State also voted to day on the proposed amendment for the abolition of the poll tax. In this city there was very little opposition to this amendment.

The New Hampshire Legislature, Tuesday, elected W. E. Chandler United States Senator.

## THE CRONIN MURDER.

Mr. Sullivan Wednesday filed a petition for release on habeas corpus on the ground that the evidence before the coroner's jury on which the verdict was rendered is insufficient to justify the commitment. So far as it reflected on Sullivan it was the result of prejudice and passion. The judge took the petition under advisement. Mr. Sullivan declares that he is innocent.

A special Grand Jury to deal with the Cronin case was impaneled this morning in Judge Shepard's Court. In addressing the jury, Judge Shephard said that he expected a full, exhaustive, impartial investigation of the murder of Dr. Cronin. The entire resources of the county, he said, would be at the disposal of the jury and witnesses who would not testify should be made to do so. The Grand Jury had in its posession the power to make them do so.

Alexander Sullivan, was released on $20,000 bail. Michael Davitt thinks Sullivan is the victim of personal spite.

Alexander Sullivan's friends are jubilant over Judge Tuley's decision in the habeas corpus case, and declare that they are in for a fight.

Woodruff, the horse thief, made a new confession of his knowledge of and participation in the Cronin murder Sunday. He was seen in the afternoon, after the publication of his yarn, and could not tell it again. He is preparing still another confession. His story is an interesting one. He implicates Alexander Sullivan, Coughlin and McDougal. He says he was a member of the Canadian militia at the time of the Fenian raid. Little dependence is placed upon anything Woodruff says, and his confessions have little credence. Maroney and McDonald the two suspects arrested in New York were discharged Monday, their being no evidence to hold them.

Martin Burke has been arrested at Winnipeg as an accomplice in the Cronin murder. The police pretend to believe they have important evidence against Burke, principally that "Burke was frequently heard to say that Cronin ought to be removed." The sensational incident of the Cronin Grand Jury Tuesday morning was the refusal of Wm. E. Bell, of the Western Union Telegraph Company, to obey an order of the jury to produce messages passing between Alexander Sullivan, Dan Coughlin, P. O'Sullivan, John J. Maroney and G. W. Mellville. Mr. Bell maintained that it was against the rules of the company to produce such messages and that the statutes of the State of Illinois imposed a fine of $5,000 upon a telegraph company for disclosing the contents of any personal or business messages passing over its lines. After all attempts to induce the witness to obey had failed, the jury, headed by State's Attorney Longenecker, repaired to Judge Shephard's room and appealed to his Honor to issue an order directing the witness to answer under pain of contempt and commitment. The Judge fully sustained the State's attorney, and an order was spread upon the record directing the witness, under pain of contempt and commitment to jail, to produce any and all messages, cablegrams, or copies thereof in the Chicago office, passing between Alexlander Sullivan, Dan Coughlin, P. O'Sullivan, John J. Maroney, G. W. Melville and Chas. McDonald either under their true names or any alias, or between either of these men and any other person since first of March last. The witness then complied.

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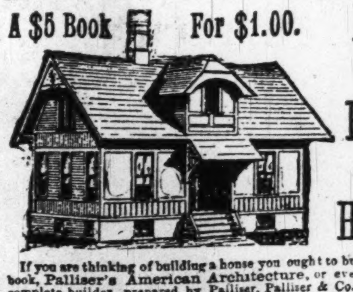

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The Detroit Plaindealer is after the "fresh writers" of the colored press with a poker. It is a good move, and we endorse it. The Plaindealer should rid it own office of the pest, and the work will be complete, for a time at least.

Since the Johnstown flood it has been next to impossible for The Freeman to reach the eastern agents on Saturdays on account of the bad condition of the railroads. We regret this exceedingly, and trust our representatives will not get discouraged, as everything will be in running order before a great while.

It now turns out that there is a rupture between Hon. Frederick Douglass and General Mahone over the spoils in Virginia. Mahone is a typical southerner. As long as he can use the Negro as a cats paw, he will do it, but when the Negro asks for a share of the chestnuts, Mahone generally shows the club foot. Mr. Douglass is but one of the many men this little boss has beguiled.

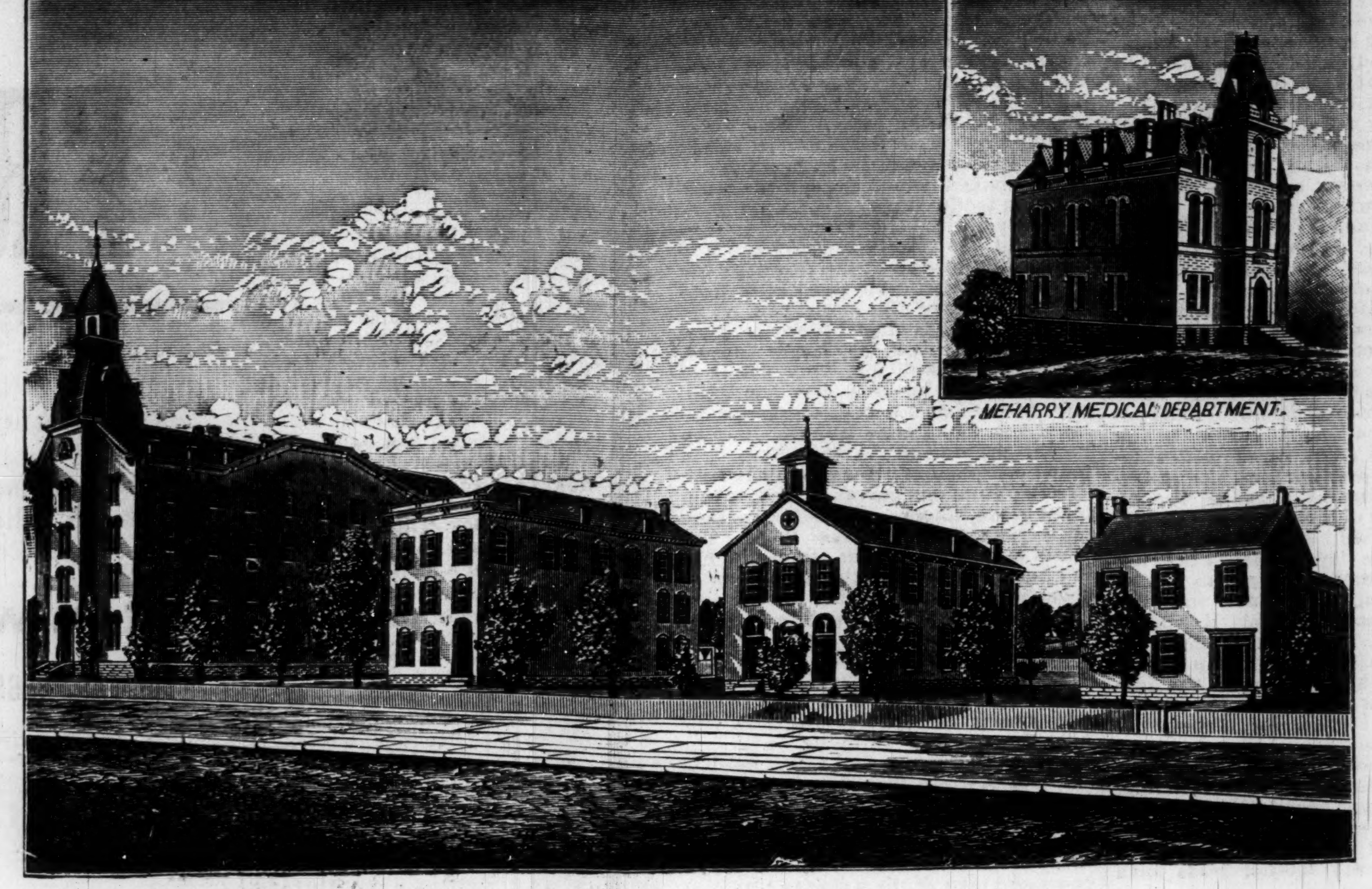
Whenever the white Republicans South want to secure the indorsement of the Negro for an appointment of any kind they have themselves interviewed on the "race preblem." This accomplished the colored men swallow the bait and "go wild" over the "breath and liberality" of the views expressed in the interviews. The white man receives the appointment and the colored men wait patiently to be gulled by the next political aspirant.

The postoffice department will soon place on sale a new postal card which will have the advantage of privacy to the correspondence placed upon it. It is much like a double card of the old pattern, the back fold being split diagonally from all four corners and opens square out. The four corners are joined together in the center with a piece of gummed paper when the card has been written. The card weighs less than half an ounce and will contain more writing than those now in use.

The next move now should be to take the postage from newspapers and allow pensions to editors.

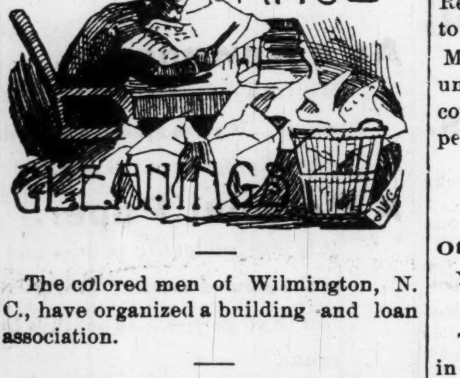
It ought to bring a blush of humilia to the face of an intelligent colored man when he is told "it too soon for a Negro" in a country which the Negro has assisted largely in developing. Who has more rights to the fruits of the American soil, or to the profits and honors of American institutions than the Negro? What race has contributed more to the development of its resources? Foreigners from every zone and clime are welcomed here, and are admitted to our institutions, and elected to govern us before they have learned to speak our language. And yet the man "to the manor born" is told to "wait." His children are denied the privileges of other children, and are refused the opportunity of making an honest living. Verily our civilization is going backwards.

The move which has been started in several parts of the county to hold a national Negro conference, is pertinent indeed. It should be agitated and made to materialize. It is a downright necessity. The Negro has passed the period of puberty. He is no longer a nations' ward, nor a partys' protege. He has reached the full stature of his manhood, and the full measure of his citizenship. He is a full fledged American citizen to-day, and like other citizens, he should seek to remove the barriers, which oppress him. In every part and section of the country, the Negro is discriminated against his rights are trampled upon, his priviledges curtailed. He is not given an equal chance with the white man. These are the questions which need investigation. We trust the conference will be called and that representative men from all parts of the country be invited. It should not be Republican or Democratic, neither should it be Methodist or Baptist. It should be a national Negro conference.


MEHARRY MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

CENTRAL TENNESSEE COLLEGE AND MEHARRY MEDICAL COLLEGE OF NASHVILLE, TENN.

Things are getting a little warmer ever anon for the Negro. His case in equity is discussed everywhere and as a whole he seems to be giving his white relatives a good deal of trouble. The Democrats in the South stand around the polls with Winchester rifles in their hands and say that the colored citizen shall not vote; the Episcopal clergyman of South Carolina and Virginia resolve that they colored clergyman is not good enough to sit in convocation with them; and a case recently decided in Omaha makes it legal for saloon-keepers in that city to kick a colored man out of a saloon if he dares to go in and ask for a drink. The object to admiting colored children to free schools in Ohio. They refuse to rent property in a respectable locality in Indiana to Negroes. They close the doors of their factories and workshops against colored people all over the North and then wonder why the Negro doesn't advance as rapidly as other people.



The colored men of Wilmington, N. C., have organized a building and loan association.

Miss Florence Lewis and Florida Des Verney are two promising prima donnas of Savannah, Ga.

Wilmington, N. C., can now boast of two colored doctors. Dr. Reynolds and Dr. Mask the patients are man.

Miss Hattie Gibbs, a daughter of Judge M. W. Gibbs, graduates from the Conservatory of Music at Oberlin, O.

Jochrim Hooper a Colored bootblack of Denver, started business with a capital of $4, and has built up a fortune of $25,000.

It has been ascertained that Blind Tom, the celebrated pianist was not in the Johnstown disaster, Ex. Is this another advertising scheme?

Hon. Robt Smalls, of South Carolina, has at last been commissioned Collector of the Port at Beaufort, S. C. This is a victory for Mr. Smalls over his enemies.

Chas. Hendley has been appointed Receiver of Public Moneys at Huntsville, Ala. Mr. Hendley's appointment is the first important appointment given the colored people in the South.

The administration has honored the race by appointing another colored messenger at the executive mansion. Now we trust this will appease the hunger of the colored office seekers for awhile at least.

It now turns out that L. E. Parsons of Alabama, the reputed head of the white man's party, was strongly indorsed by Negroes. There are always a few colored men to be found on the wrong side of every move.

J. H. Lewis, a merchant tailor of Boston, is estimated to be worth $85,000 Henry Morse and Mrs. Phoebe A. Glover of the same city, are worth $30,000 and $25,000 respectively. Many other colored citizens of Boston are worth from $5,000 to 20,000.

A party of intelligent colored persons boarded the train at Selma, Ala., buying first class tickets. The car set aside for decent colored people being full, they went into the other car. They were forcibly ejected and compelled to ride in the smoking cars. How long etc.

A Chicago restaurant keeper thought he was too good to serve Rev. Simon Peter Smith who is a colored divine of scholarly attainments. It took a jury only a few minutes to assess the restaurant keeper $120.00 and costs as a penalty for his aristocratic ideas.—Conservator.

Judge Miller has dismissed the Civil Rights case of George L. Pryor, the colored attorney, against the Harris Bijou Theater, Washington, D. C., for want of jurisdiction. There is always something lacking in cases of this kind. We are glad to see "jurisdiction" instead of "justice."

Ten hod carriers were recently indicted in Washington, D. C.

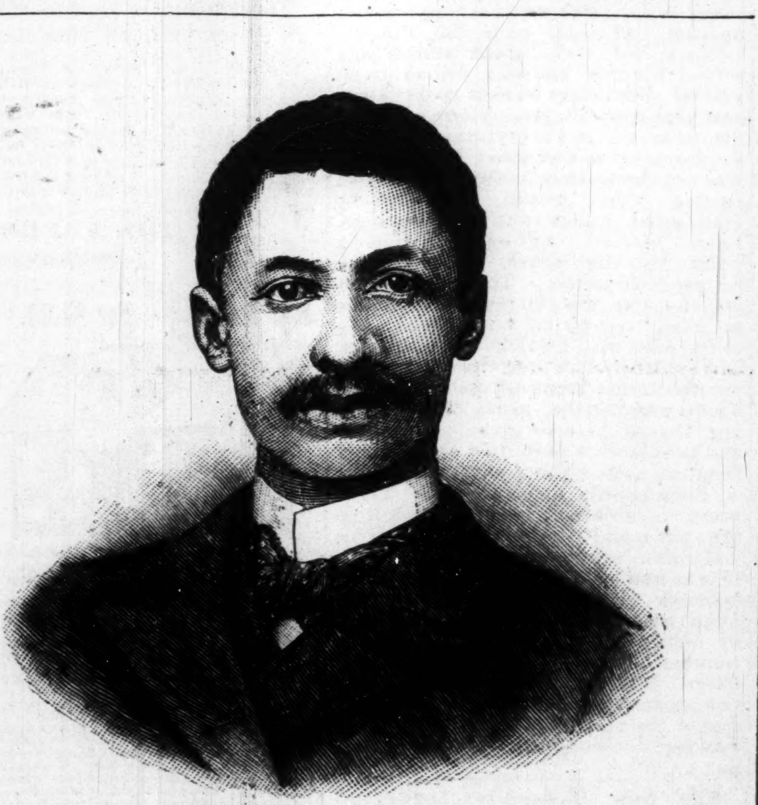
The indictment charges them with having conspired to deprive James Reeder of employment by threatening to leave the employment of Hurdle & Moore, brick-layers, on March 11 last, unless Reeder was discharged, on account of which threat Reeder was compelled to quit work.

## JOHN EVANS, ESQ.

### Of Brooklyn, Ill--A Representative Young Afro-American.

The subject of this sketch was born in Virginia, at Harpers Ferry, Jan. 24, 1850. His father was a free man, a native of England, but became a resident of this country when quite young. Of his mother, the records show she was a slave and native of the old Dominion. On the day that John Brown. of Ossawotomie, was hung, he had reached the age of nine, but young as he was, that historic tragedy, and the contribution made to it by the innocent blood of his own sire and parent, Rev. John Evans, burnt itself into the very marrow of his memory that the touch of death can only remove and obliterate. It was a fateful day in more senses than one in the destiny of the Negro race of America, but in the individual case of our hero all that made life worth the living, was in a few brief moments taken away from him forever, the blood of a father, two brothers and a sister, was shed by a howling mob before his boyish eyes, and henceforward he was doomed to go through life feeling that the world was the same but its sunshine had departed. The specific circumstances attending his father's death was sad and revolting in the extreme. The contents of six or seven double barreled shot guns was emptied into the body of his father who with both hands raised in supplication begged in vain for his life. His brother William, like himself a horror stricken witness of the murder received a shot in the knee and his oldest brother Frank, coming to his assistance, was, while bending over his brother brained with an ax. The ire of the Negro hating mob being still unappeased, they severed the head of Frank from the body, and placing it on a tree with a placard pinned upon it, warning all "smart niggers" of the fate that awaited them, did they ever attempt to rise in insurrection against their masters, left it to rot and decay in the winds and rains of heaven, or be hawked at by the passing bird of prey. Tieing his mother to the rafters of the house by her thumbs after they had stripped her stark naked, they strapped her until her flesh writhed in agony, and the blood ran in rivulets down her lacerated flesh to the floor. Removing to the State of Maryland, but remaining but a short time, he was taken with his mother and sisters to the State of Tennessee, and while there living on the banks of the Cumberland river in plain view of the city of Dover he was compelled to witness his oldest sister whipped to death for refusing to yield her chastity to the brutal appetite of her master. The war broke forth. Our hero next appears upon the "tented field," but as a servant and waiter to one of the South's most famous soldiers, Gen. Beauregard. Just before the bloody battle of Fort Henry he was made a drummer. Afterwards, being a participant in that historic engagement, he was wounded in the thigh and side, while a cannon ball passed through his drum. The fleeing "rebs" found refuge in Fort Donaldson, our hero with the rest, who by this time had become a fifer in the army. The world knows the history of Fort Donaldson by heart, how from this time on Grant the silent man, America's greatest soldier, came and swept the hordes that infested and inhabited it from, as you may say, the face of the earth, displaying such a gift of military genius that, from the battle of Fort Donaldson dated the nation's positive belief that at last a master was at the helm, a genius directed her armies and that the "play at war" of the carpet warriors was over. It was a great and decisive engagement, and behold our hero in it, located on the right flank of the army, with fife in mouth, inspiring his drooping comrades by the tune of he "Sword of Bunker Hill." A stray minnie ball "removed" his fife and forefinger from his sight forever; more, while his brother George who marched side by side with him in the fray was laid low at his feet by a flying missile of death. Taken prisoner with thousands of others by the grim hero of Appomatox, our drum and "fifer" boy, who later on was taken to Paducah, Ky., where ceasing to be a rebel marlot and servant, he joined the 8th Kentucky heavy artillery, under the command of Colonel Cunningham. Later on he was ordered to City Point, from thence to New Orleans, and finally to Texas. The war being over, settling in East St. Louis, he was in turn an attache of a floating circus, an employe on the river, etc., etc.

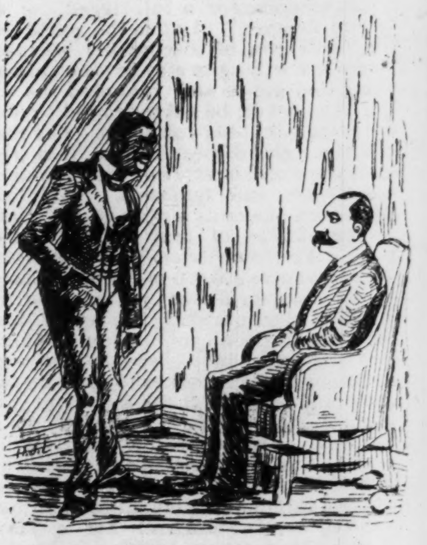
Quitting the river, he found a home in a small town on the Ohio river known as Brooklyn. He afterwards removed to Metropolis, Ill., where he lived for some time. He has visited every State in the Union except five. In 1868 he settled in St, Clair county, Ill. but in 1873 removed to Brooklyn, where he sought and obtained in marriage, the hand of Miss Elizabeth Tally. He was at this time employed by the St. Louis Transfer Co., as as foreman and overseer over fifty men each day, his salary being five dollars a day. In the year 1876 he was nominated and elected trustee of the village of Brooklyn, serving one year, when he was elected President of the Board of Trustees. At the present time, he is a member of the County Board, Treasurer of the township, Judge of Elections, Overseer of the poor. Among his many duties as Supervisor, is the placing of one of the citizens of his village on the Grand jury as often as it sits, selecting seven men each for the Circuit and city court as petit jurors. He is also chairman of the Board of Refunding Tax of St. Clair Co. Mr. Evans is permanently settled in Brooklyn, is the possessor of a $1,000 home, without encumberances of any kind, is an upright man and citizen and a staunch and unwavering Christian warrior.



REV. NOAH H. WILLIAMS,
Of Greenville, Miss.

## ROBERT SMALLS.

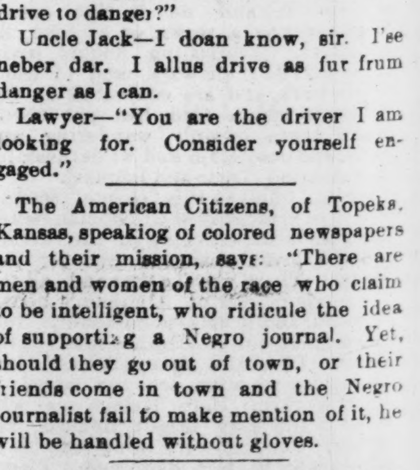
The appointment of Hon. Robert Smalls as collector of customs at Beaufort, S. C., is another recognition by the President of a representative colored man. It also illustrates time's revenges, which are often instructive, as well as interesting. In 1861 Robert Smalls, then twenty-two years old, was working as a slave in the South Carolina coasting trade. Born in Beaufort, on the coast, he took to the water and became a sailor. When the war broke out he was employed as a pilot on a steamer that plied in Charleston harbor. He was in a position to hear the Southern gentlemen of that day discuss politics, and by keeping his eyes and ears open picked up some knowledge of the merits of the great controversy then about to culminate in war. He was probably an eye-witness to many of the proceedings attending the firing on Fort Sumter, the subsequent surrender of the fort, the rejoicing in Charleston, and the outbreak of the military spirit. It is probably that during this period Robert Smalls, like the traditional owl, did not not say much but kept up a great thinking. He stood at his wheel while the storm raged around him. "The Planter," of which he was pilot, plied in and out of Charleston harbor, and to all appearances Smalls was a faithful adherent of the Southern Confederacy. But appearances are sometimes deceitful. The Negro countenance is immobile and hard to read. Smalls was not so harmless as he looked. In fact, he was full of dynamite and liable to go off at any time. When the time came he did go off and took his steamer with him. In May, 1862, having a full head of steam on, and not having the fear of Jeff Davis in his heart or before his eyes, Smalls ran his steamer over Charleston bar and delivered her to the commander of the United States blockading squadron. This act was a revelation to the Southern people. It had never occurred to them that a colored man and slave could do anything so heroic. They had regarded them as petty thieves, addicted to the stealing of chickens and hams, but here was one who had stolen a steamer. More than that, he had stolen himself and had delivered steamer and himself to the government authorities. There was a dead loss to the Confederacy of one steamer and one able-bodied Negro. Smalls was a bold, bad man, and had set a dangerous precedent. If other Negroes should imitate his example there was no telling where it might end. But Smalls had dissolved partnership with the Confederacy, and was not troubling himself about what his late masters thought of him. He was employed as a pilot in the United States navy; promoted captain for gallant and meritorious conduct in 1863, placed in command of his old steamer "The Planter," and served till she was put out of commission in 1866. Returning to Beaufort, he engaged in politics. Circumstances had given him a prejudice against the Democracy, and he became one of the Republican pioneers in South Carolina. After serving several terms in the State Legislature, he was elected to Congress in 1874, and, with the exception of one term, served continuously till 1888. He would be in Congress now had he not been defeated by flagrant frauds and counted out of his seat. In appointing him collector at Beaufort the President has conferred a deserved honor on one of the most remarkable colored men in the South. There is some difference between Bob Smalls, the slave pilot of 1861, and Hon. Robert Smalls, collector of customs in 1889.—Indianapolis Journal.



Lawyer—"Well, Mike, I suppose you are a driver?"

Mike—"I'll d-r-i-v-e in a half en inch af danger, 'en niver drive 'en it."

Lawyer—"You are too good a driver for me, Mike. I don't want you."



Lawyer—"Well, Uncle Jack, you can drive, I suppose. How close can you drive to danger?"

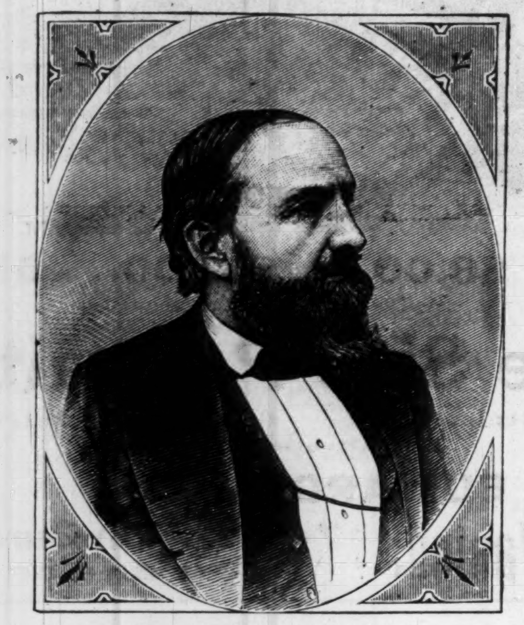
Uncle Jack—I doan know, sir. I'se neber dar. I allus drive as fur frum danger as I can.

Lawyer—"You are the driver I am looking for. Consider yourself engaged."

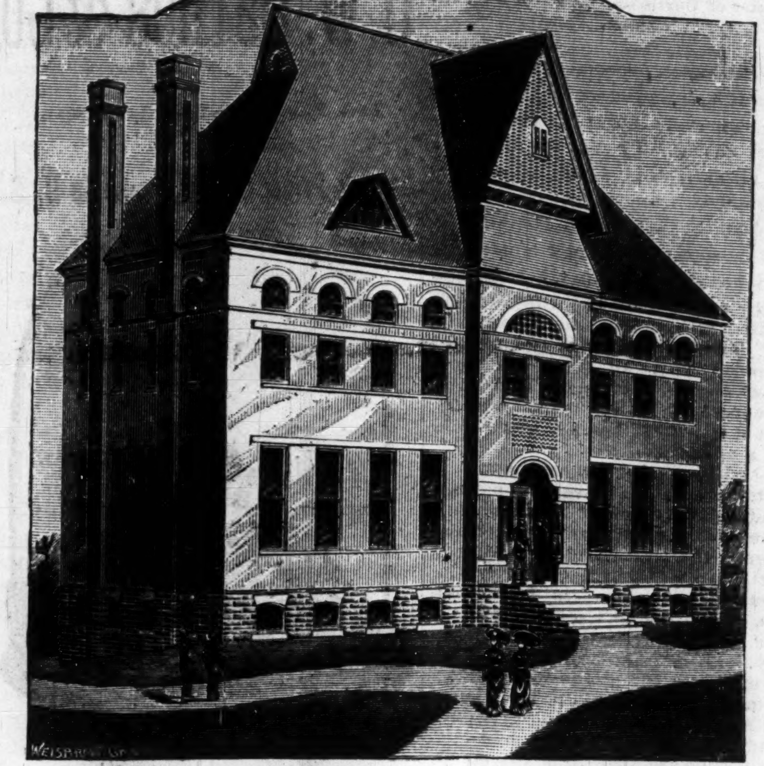
The American Citizens, of Topeka, Kansas, speakiog of colored newspapers and their mission, says: "There are men and women of the race who claim to be intelligent, who ridicule the idea of supporting a Negro journal. Yet, should they go out of town, or their friends come in town and the Negro journalist fail to make mention of it, he will be handled without gloves.

Subscribers to newspapers in Kansas do not seem to differ very materially from those in other States. A Kansas exchange rises to remark that: "We will exchange three or four subscribers who are inflated and who will persist in running this paper, for an equal number who are willing to let us run it to suit ourselves.

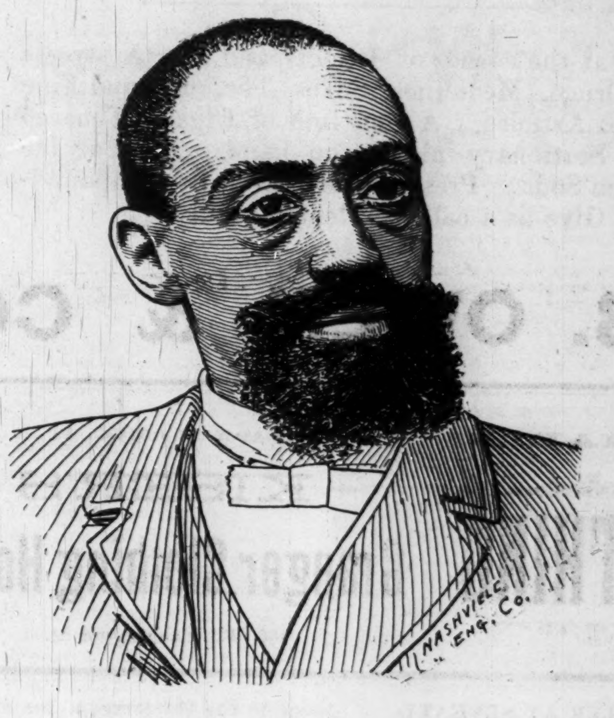
The Progressive Educator will henceforth be issued from Salisbury, N. C.



PRESIDENT JOHN BRADEN, D. D,
Of Central Tennessee College.



DENTAL DEPARTMENT OF MEHARRY MEDICAL COLLEGE, NASHVILLE.


NASHVILLE ENG. CO.

J. H. DISMUKES,
Professor of Common Law, Central Tennessee College.

Mr. Will H. Peirce, tenor singer of the late Tennessee Concert Company interviewed:

"I have often wondered why among the colored people of the profession a beneficial society something on the order of the Elks or the Actors Fund has not been organized in most of the large cities, there are from six to twenty aspirante for their profession, some of them strive to make a living exclusively on their merit. When they are making money many of them waste it, and when sickness comes on some body has to make up a purse for them, wherefore if they had a beneficial society they would not have to ask for anything but what is their own. They would have one central point and then branches meet in any city where there is members enough to support them."

"Did you ever notice that the star artists of color are usually paid more for an evening engagement than a white artist in the same class? Well this is true. I remember several instances while giving concerts. To sustain this assertion, one night I was to give a star concert in Hartford, Conn., the accompanist advertised was from Boston, I was to pay him $10.00 and all expenses, he missed the train and did not arrive in time for rehearsal and he only had one more chance to get there which train was to arrive at 7:40, so I ran around and happened to find a white professor, and asking his price was informed $5, and owing to my circumstances he would come for $4. I might tell of a dozen instances of the same nature which I have experienced in different sections of the country. Of course I am perfectly aware that the celebrated singers of the opposite race get a great deal more money than we."

How is this for artist Henry Abbey after arranging with Patti for $4,000 a performance for her appearance in this country the coming season has at last secured Tamagno the famous Italian tenor by guaranteeing him $100,000 for forty-eight performances in America and Mexico. He is also trying to arrange with Messini and he cannot be secured for less than $1,000 performance.

The Critics in London claim that Col. Mapleson's Company in opera lacks strength.

It was rumored a few weeks ago that W. Owens King, humorist had gone to Europe. That is not true, he is now at his home in Philadelphia resting.

I arrived at Baltimore on Thursday of last week and took up my quarters at Mrs. E. C. Harvey's, 1213 Park Avenue, where I found Mr. Will A. Peirce, the famous silver toned tenor who has lately returned to this country from a trip with the Tennessee Jubilee Singers. One only needs to read the press comments to know of his success, it was beyond comparison of any tenor who has been to the West Indies and Central Africa and I publish the following interview with his permission: "We left New York on August 2d on the Steamer Athos, we arrived at Kingston, Jamaica on the 10th we opened at the Royal Theatre on Monday evening the 12th to over-crowded house. We had the patronage of his excellency, Hon. J. C. Robinson, Governor and Lady Robinson." How long did you remain in Jamacia? "We gave sixty performances in Jamacia altogether then we traveled through the Windward Islands playing to packed houses, after which we crossed the Isthmu of Panama, stopping at Aspinwall, where we played a week at the celebrated Sarah Bernhardt Theatre which was the handsomest theatre I have ever seen and I have visited the finest in America. Then we played in Panama where we had the most cultured audiences of our tour, we played here for two weeks, this is also the place where Madam Jones the prima donna of the troup was first styled the Black Patti. We were entertained here Signior Lucia Famori. Mr Louis L. Brown the Baritone of the troup and vocal director (who allowed me to remark right here) is undoubtedly the finest baritone singer that ever left the American shores, In Panama he was styled as an artist of the Italian school. By the critics he was called the Black Mario. Folio, Dragmia, and several others of the Italian school. One of the papers went so far as to say that he was a greater artist than Santely, England's great bouffe baritone. Everywhere he was received as one of the favorites of the company. Mme Jones was a success such as has never been acheived by a colored soprano in this section. Nightly the stage was perfectly covered with floral tributes presented by the ladies, she also received seven solid gold medals during the tour." I noticed that Miss Anna Smith left shortly after you had been abroard, what was the cause? "She was engaged as an accompanist and not being able to handle our music she was of course dismissed to our sad regret.—[Continued in our next issue.

Mme Jones, Mr. Will Peirce, Mr. B F. Lightfoot and Mr. D. R. Jones are at present in Baltimore where they will give two concerts for the benefit of Asbury M. E. Church on the 26th and 27th inst. Mr. Louis L. Brown, baritone joins the company here.

## THEY WANT RECOGNITION.

### The Colored Republicans of St. Louis "Kicking"---The Closing of the Public Schools.

St. Louis, Mo , special to The Freeman.

The Negroes of St. Louis have waited with patience on their Republican friends for some recognition. I am of the opinion that they will continue to wait. Last November, with the solid vote of the Negro, the Republicans carried the city by ten thousand majority. Last April, by a slight split in the Republican ranks we failed to elect the Mayor and three others. The Republicans have the majority in the Council and a majority in the House Delegates. In both Presidential and local elections the Negroes have cast their solid vote with the Republican party, Out of thirteen thousand Negro voters in the City of St. Louis, we have only two representative Negroes (deputy sheriff). It is a hard matter for a Negro to get janitorships in this city. I do not say this upon idle speculation only—I live in the city where it is too well known. I hope the time will come when we will receive some recognition at the hands of this administration. We have reputable citizen and clean politicians and I think the Negro element ought to develop in a new vein, When an opportunity presents itself, I am in favor of defeating any party that disregards their promises. Until we learn to do this we will always be behind.

A CRACK SCHOOL.

Last Friday marked a red letter day in the schools of St. Louis, and your scribe, by invitation, visited Number Four School, on Jefferson Ave, near Papin Street, to witness the closing exercises. The profusion of silk and bunting flags, festoons, wreaths and most beautiful blackboard decorations that everywhere greeted the visitor proved that the aesthetic had paid tribute to the festal occasion. Mottoes and quotations graced the walls and gleamed in glowing colors from the green tracery everywhere. In the morning the regular routine work was followed, interspersed with frequent songs and recitations; and such work—reading that was almost faultless; perfect spelling; arithmetic that was marvellous for its rapidity and accuracy, and a variety of other school features worthy of more time and space than we can give them here. The Kindergarten, presided over by Miss Thomas, ably assisted by Mrs. S. W. Topp and Schmetzer, presented a number of delightful games and plays. In the afternoon a fine Calisthenic exercise and an interesting band contest between two rival bands composed of the school boys, was followed by a Lightning Zouave Drill by a detachment from the school zouave battalion. The maneuvers were very precise and wonderfully rapid. while showy uniforms lent an indescribably pretty coloring to the drill. The exhibit room contained highly meritorious specimens of the year's work. The usual "Number Four" crush was present and the crowd of visitors who attributed to the jam and press that surged through the building all day, retired reluctantly at the close of the exercises. Prof. O. M. Wood and his able corps of assissants are to be congratulated. Their work is certainly deserving of the highest commendation, and the school richly merits the title: "Grand Old Number Four," the name lovingly bestowed upon it by its graduates, its friends and admirers.

Miss Mollie Harris has just returned home from Fisk University,

THE SUMNER HIGH SCHOOL.

The graduation exercises of the Summer High School were held this week at the Entertainment Hall in the Exposition Building. A class of seventeen graduates were given diplomas, fourteen of them girls and three of them boys. The audience was large and almost filled the hall. It was made up of friends and relatives of the graduates and scholcrs still in attendance at the school.

A more intelligent, well-dressrd and well-behaved assemblage of colored people would be difficult to find. The audience showed a keen appreciation of the merits of the work done by the graduates and were especially critical on the music, showing in most case a very thorough knowlege of it.

When the curtain was rung up the graduating class filed in and took seats along the front of the stage. Behind the graduates were ranged in two rows the scholars chosen to make the chorus, The girls were all dressed plainly and prettily in white, the boys in plain black. The exercises opened with a chorus from Mozart's "Twelfth Mass." and was rendered with good effect. Then the following programme was carried out:

Oration—"John Bright.'............Collins E, Scott
Essay—"Hasten Slowly". .... .........Mary V, Mack
Quartette—"Give Me My Own Native Isle" Misses Taggart and Johnson, Messrs. Grant and Wright.
Oration—"Effects of War on National Character" Robert E. Smith
Essay—"The Daughter of Necessity," Lulu V. Johnson
Duet—"Say Once Again," Misses Mack and Roberson
Recitations—Quotations from distinguished authors............ Misses Whyte, Madden, Carter, Brown, Batts, Turnley and Annie F, Johnson.
Soprano solo—"When the Roses Bloom Again," Minnie T. Little
Essay—"Our Silent Friend" Emma M. Arms rong
Duet—"Dear Italy," Misses Little and Antoinette Wilkinson
Eseay—"The Multiplication of Books," Nellie L. Wilkinson
Oration—"Pioneers,"............ James H. Harrison
Double Quartette—"Sweet and Low," Misses Roberson, Bates, Johnson and Batts, Messrs. Harrison, Smith, Byron and Scott.
Essay—"Restless People".......... Minnie T. Little
Chorus—"Before the Sun Awakes the Morn."

At the conclusion of the exercises the diplomas were awarded, and the audience dispersed, while the chorus sang the commencement march. The graduates are: Mary V. Mack, Lulu V. Johnson, Minnie T. Little, Jessie A. White, Georgiana G. Brown, Emma M. Armstrong, Matilda D. Roberson, Susie E. Thompson, Jessie D. Batts, Nina Turnley, Nellie L. Wilkinson, Annie F. Johnson, Eva T. Carter, Ella T. Maddon, James H. Harrison, Collins E. Scott, Robert E. Smith.

O. M. Waring, Principle of the school, said: "We are very much gratified at the results we achieved this year, and our success gives us much encouragement. Nearly all of the girls will be teachers, and many of them have positions already promised them. They are competent to teach now in any of the common schools, and we entertain great hopes for them. Our last year graduates, without a single exception, are all holding good positions and doing very well."

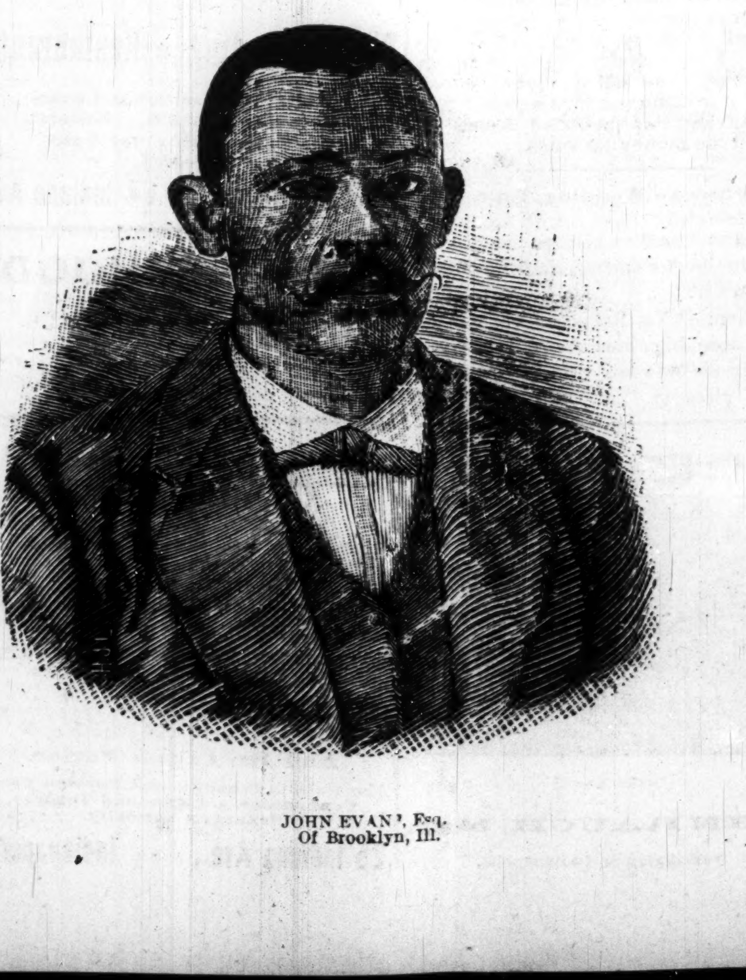
THE ALUMNI

The Summer High School Alumni Association gives the second annual reunion to-morrow evening at 8 o'clock at the Euterpe Hall, on Jefferson avenue and Walnut street, when the following programme will be given.

Instrumental solo, "Coral Caves," Katie B. Harrison: address, C. M. Waring, Principal of Summer High School; duet, "Cheerful ness"—Gumbert, Misses Roberson and Johnson; recitation, "Cleopatra Dying," Georgia W. Carter; soprano solo, "Springtime"—Torry, Clary E. Slie; paper, "The Secret of Success," Beulah C. Roots; instrumental solo, "Sunshine on the Lea," Minnie T. Little; recitation, "Robert Rawlin," Emma L. Vashion, quartette, "The Tars' Farewell," Messrs. Thompson, Roderick, Beener and Wright: pianist, J. Arthur Freeman,

The officers and members of the association are Chas. H. Thompson, President; John H. Smith, Secretary; Emma L. Vashon, Treasurer; Blanche Bradford, Beulah G. Roots, Georgia W. Carter, Katie B, Harrison, Rowena W. Brewster, Clara E. Slie, Mary O. Smith, Mary E. McLook, Minnie B. Thompson, Georgia A. Brown, John F. Pope, William W. Roderick. James H. Miller, George T. Waring, Alonzo Beener, Nathan H. Wright.

THE JUDGE.



JOHN EVANS, Esq.
Of Brooklyn, Ill.

The Freeman is on sale at the following places.

C. A. Pitman, Barbershop, 26 and 28 Morgan street.

A. J. Victor, Barbershop, 713 North Eleventh street.

Glenn B. Melton, Restaurant, 2304 Morgan street.

Aaron W. Lloyd, 2213 Morgan street, agent for St. Louis.

CHURCH
HOLY BIBLE

Rev. J. M. Washington is in the city.

It is said that Ex-governor Pinchback has donated more money to the churches of New Orleans, than any other colored politician.

"Popular amusement" is receiving a large share of the attention of the churches. The opposition is made against the pernicious and immoral ones.

Mrs. Roxie Jones is organist for the choir at Jones Tabernacle, and Mr. Blakemore the cornetist. Mrs. Jenes is beyond a doubt the most skillful and accomplished organist in the city, and Mr. Blakemore is a master of the cornet.

The A. M. E. and the Baptist churches of Charleston, S. C., are engaged in recriminatory speeches on the relative merits of baptism by immersion and by pouring or sprinkling. The greatest excitement prevails among the congregations.

Bishop Paret confirmed recently at St. John's chapel, Washington, D. C., a class which consisted of nine Afro-Americans and the sister-in-law of Postmaster-General Wanamaker, the daughter of the late Justice Matthews, and one or two others prominent in Washington official circles.

It is a great misfortunate that some of our churches, controlled rather by a restless spirit than otherwise, would get rid of their minister by putting the cart before the horse. It would be far better to pay the preacher what you owe him before intimating to him that his resignation would be acceptable.

Bishop C. C. Petty, of the A. M. E. Zion church, recently visited the spot where the last cargo of African slaves landed in American soil, in 1858, at the mouth of the Tombigbee river. The Negroes are still living on a piece of land there, and obey one old woman who acts as mother to them all.

Well the Negro has got into the Presbyterian and Episcopalian church organizations, and is giving them trouble—he will do it. He has become like the lice of Egypt—no place is without him—and the only way to get rid of him is to carry him to God and ask that he be made over again.—Va. Industrial Day.

The services at Jones Tabernacle will be interesting next Sunday. The pastor, Rev. T. J. Manson, will preach from the tent, "The Lord's Vineyard," at 11 a. m. At 3 p. m. Rev. J. M. Washington, presiding elder, will preach the annua sermon to the "Lillies of the Valley," and the Washington Home Guards. At 8 p. m. Rev. A. A. Price will occupy the pulpit. The choir of this church is one of the finest in the city, and will furnish music for the entire day.

Editor Simmons, of "Our Women and Children," a Baptist, and Editor Bryant of the Southern Recorder, a Methodist, are fighting, in an effort to decide whether Methodists, Presbyterians, Episcopalians, Congregationalists or Baptists ought to be in sheol. Unless a great change is made in the conduct of many, a large number from each denomination will abide with his satanic magesty.

The congregation and friends of Jones Tabernacle (Zion A. M. E. church) gave a basket meeting at Blue River Park last Sunday. They were assisted by the 2nd Baptist church, Rev. J. W. Carr, pastor, for whom they performed a similar favor May 26, at Roachdale. Jones Tabernacle turned over $27.25 to Rev. J. W. Carr at the Roachdale meeting and the 2nd Baptist church turned over $4.25 last Sunday to Rev. T. J. Manson. A large crowd attended the meeting notwitstanding the opposition and a little rain. There was a profit of $67.95 after all expenses were paid.

## REV. N. H. WILLIAMS,

### Of Greenville, Mississippi, Teacher, Preacher and Educator.

Noah H. Williams, was born near Crawford, Miss., Feb. 11, 1856. His father, Rev. Anthony Williams, was free born, but his mother, Malinda Hainston, was a slave. His mother being unable to support him in school, she hired him to her former owners in consideration they should hear at least two lessons a day for him, and board and clothe him for his services as a waiting boy. Within one year he read the Fifth reader fluently and wrote a good hand. In 1870 he was put on the farm in care of his two older brothers, upon which he labored for three years, during which time he showed a great love for study.

In 1874 he entered Tongolia University at the age of 18, but having such scanty means was unable to stay in school that year. The latter part of '74 he entered a select school at Corinth. Here he continued in school and worked with his father until the fall of 1875. He was converted in '74 and joined the C. P. Church; six months afterwards was called to the pastorate of the C. P. church established at Corinth, and served one year. He began the work as a public school teacher in '75, and having a desire to educate himself he saved his earnings. In '77 he joined the M. E. C. at Corinth under Rev. Peter Blew, maintaining his local relation from the C. P. church. In 1880 he entered the Shaw University, now known as Holly Springs, Miss. Here he continued to study for four years completing the Academic course, class of '84.

He was ordained deacon at Jackson, by Bishop J. W. Wiley, Jan., '84, and appointed to the Holly Springs circuit. Over sixty souls were converted and added to the church that year, and the latter part of '84 he entered the German Theological Seminary and graduated with a class of seven in '86.

In the fall of '86 he was appointed to the Durout charge by Dr. Revels to fill the vacancy occurring by Bev. M. H. Foster, who had resigned in order to attend school. In '87 at the conference held in Yazoo City he was appointed to Tupelo City by Bishop Warren. During this year over 150 souls were added to the church. He is now pastor of the M. E. church ot Greenville.

The Indianapolis World, which made much noise about having bought a press, has discarded it after using it two weeks. It was second hand, and fifty years behind the times. It was a hand press, and is said to have required all of the force from editor to devil to "work it."

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166 W. Washington St.

## BEN BUTLER AT SEVENTY.

### An Interesting Pen-Picture of the Great Bulldoser in His Old Age.

Philadelphia Record's Washington Letter.

At seventy years of age Butler is a stout, puffy person, whose unsymmetrical figure, especially when he is standing, strangely reminds you of the late Henry Ward Beecher's. Somehow his way of standing up is almost exactly like Beecher's. His head is like Benjamin Franklin's, for whom he was named, as Franklin's head looks in the conventional portrait. It is large, long and broad, and bald from front to back on top, while a thick curtain of gray hair falls all around it, mingling at the sides with thin gray whiskers, which do not appear in any picture of Butler that I have ever seen. His face looks elephantine. It is in the wrinkles and puffed flesh around his eyes for all the world like an elephant's. When he laughs this flesh closes in all over both his eyes and all his wrinkles come together in a most extraordinary fashion. He does not seem cross-eyed until you look directly at him, but his eyes are set obliquely in his head, although they are just the opposite angle to a Chinaman's—higher at the nose than on the outer sides. He has two plates of false teeth and they do not stick very well, so that when he talks, they are very apt to fall together suddenly and cut every other word in two. Most of the time he is chewing a bit of white spruce gum, which he carries in an old fashioned jewelled snuff-box when it is not in his mouth.

His face is one of the most mobile and under his direction one of the most interesting that I ever saw. His skin, wrinkled more from quantity than from quality, is easily worked into the most varying expressions, and he uses it constantly. Now he opens his great eyelids wide apart, brings his head up suddenly, puffs out his lips, and therefore his thin little gray mustache, which plays so small a part amid the wrinkles, and looks out at you from a frowning beetling fortress. Again, he wrinkles all his face into a smile, makes his eyes small, tucks in his lips and looks very mild and agreeable, or he takes up a book, holds it lovingly to his breast, bends his eyes closely to it (he wears no glasses or spectacles of any kind) and drinks it in.

But his laugh, a deep, dangerous chuckle, followed by an internal convulsion, is most startling of all. Butler is a great many men in one, and one of them is an actor. He would have made a great comedian. As it is he finds his histronic talent very useful and exercises it all the time. Butler is always the lawyer whenever he is in his office, however sociable and companionable he is elsewhere. At his desk he is always alert, on guard, watchful of chances. He looks much younger than he is for this reason. But it is his vigorous thinking and his still more vigorous talking which make him seem a comparatively young man. He has a marvellous memory. He can remember apparently almost anything which he has seen or heard or read, and is seldom at a loss for a date or a name. His perceptions are very quick and comprehensive, and he has one of the quickest tongues, in spite of the false teeth and the chewing gum, that I ever heard—a rough tongue, too. The half that he says about his enemies for publication is nothing to the half he says about them privately. He likes to be called a good hater. He enjoys a fight, and every damaging fact and every criminating admission is rolled like his chewing gum under his tongue.

Butler dresses well. He usually wears a silk-faced frock coat with a boutonniere, always of several flowers, in his button-hole. He wears a heavy gold watch chain, with a pilot's wheel for a charm, heavy gold cuff buttons. In his office here he is very apt to wear thick carpet slippers, for it is connected by a passage way with the house where he lives while in Washington as the guest of his niece, although he owns the house. It is the middle one of the three built of Cape Ann granite opposite the Capitol, which are generally lumped together, and pointed out to tourists as "Ben Butler's house." He wants to sell them to the Government for $250,000 more or less, to be used as committee and store rooms for Congress, but so far has not been able to get the money out of Congress. The southernmost house is, however, rented by the Coast Survey, whose building, it adjoins, for storage purposes, and the northernmost is partially rented by Congress for committee rooms. It was in this house, then rented by Senator Jones, of Nevada, that President Arthur carried on the Government when he first came here after the death of Garfield. The houses are handsome.

Butler's office is very plain. It is in a small rough brick building just back of the middle house, and it is divided into two rooms, which are uncarpeted, have no wall decorations except a clock, and no furniture except the absolutely necessary desks and well-filled bookcases, all of the very plainest description. O. D. Barrett, a white-haired lawyer, who represents Butler in Washington, and a young man with gold-rimmed spectacles who manipulates the typewriter very rapidly, are his companions in the office, while his intelligent contraband or body servant waits in the passage without.

## WASHINGTON NOTES.

President Harrison will probably spend next Sunday at Cape May, and later in the week will move the family to Deer Park, where he has leased the cottage of ex-Senator Davis. The house is of wood, and exceedingly unpretentious. It is two and a half stories in height, and is painted a sage-green tint, with a roof of red shingles. The broad piazza is provided with hammocks, in which the President can rest fully or nap when inclined to do so. The furnishing of the cottage is exceedingly plain, but none the less comfortable. Straw matting and Smyrna rugs cover the floors, and the bedroom suits are of the most rustic pattern. Willow wickers, with bamboo tables, are to add to the convenience of the President's family. The White House gardener is beautifying the front piazza with running vines. The President's nearest neighbor will be Stephen B. Elkins, of New York.

The American commissioners to the Samoan conference at Berlin have received instructions from Mr. Blaine, in relation to the protocol drawn up by the conference. Mr. Blaine disagrees with several provisions of the protocol, and also is of the opinion that England and Germany have not gone for enough in respect to the rights conceded to the United States. Judging from what has passed, and especially in view of the American declarations the commissioners have probably a large amount of work still before them There is a material difference of opinion on various points between the three powers.

The Secretary of the Treasury, Wednesday, appointed John Hughson, a skilled laborer in the Treasury Department at a $720 per annum. Hughson was porter of one of the Pullman cars caught in the flood at Johnstown, Pa., and it was mainly through his efforts that Mrs. E. W. Halford and her daughter were enabled to reach a place of safety in the mountains. His appointment is due to the efforts of the President's private secretary.

The following consuls were appointed, Saturday: Wakefield Frye, of Maine, at Halifax; Joseph A. Leonard, of Minnesota, at Shanghai; Zachary T. Sweeney, of Indiana, at Constantinople; Oliver H. Dockery, of North Carolina, at Rio de Janeiro; Oliver V. H. Simmons, of Colorado, at St. Petersburg; George W Roosevelt, of Pennsylvania, at Brussels; Levi W. Brown, of Ohio, at Glasgow.

A very decided effort is to be made in Congress the coming session to extend the interstate commerce law so that it will take in the express companies. While the law has compelled railroads to carry freight for a short distance for as low a rate as it carries it for a longer one over the same route, the express companies are still exempt, and their extortions are still carried on.

Senator Hoar says that the impression that the fortifications at Esquimalt, Vancouver, were a menace to the United States, were unfounded, as the Island has not the natural advantages necessary to make a formidable fortification. He was satisfied that the ties of affection between Canada and the United States are a guarantee of peace.

### Obituary.

Major Wm S. Collier, retired, at Washington.

Gen. Wm. L. Withers, the noted horse breeder, at Lexington, Ky.

Father Patrick J. K. Donohoe, one of the oldest priests in America, at Milwaukee.

John Gilbert, the well known actor at Boston.

Rev. Dr. Hosmer, a conspicuous figure in anti slavery agitation at Auburn, N. Y.

## SAMOA AND THE TARIFF.

### The Treaty of Berlin and Some of Its Provisions.

A Washington special says: The American Commissioners do not appear to have won every point in the conference at Berlin. By our treaty with Samoa, all cargoes of American vessels are exempted from either import or export duty at Samoan ports. But it will not be so under the new treaty. A tariff schedule is appended to the treaty, by which Germany, England and the United States hold themselves to be bound. The same tariff is to apply to the imports from all three countries and no change is to be made in it without the consent of the three powers, and not at all within the five years after date of singing.

The tariff schedule agreed upon is understood to be of German construction and to be practically identical with the schedule proposed by the German Minister at the fruitless 1887 conference held in this city. The tariff is not by any means a heavy one; in fact it is so light as, according to German opinion, to leave Samoa practically a free trade country. It is intended that most of the revenues for the maintenance of the government in Samoa are to be derived from a poll tax and various taxes on land and property.

High duties are also to be placed on firearms and intoxicating liquors. All the parties to the treaty might have been willing to have refrained from embodying any schedule of import duties in the treaty and to have left with the Government of Samoa the full right and power to levy whatever duties it chose; but then there would have been the danger; each Government concerned would have tried to negotiate a separate treaty with Samoa and would have endeavored to obtain advantage over the other in the matter of tariff and trade relations that would not have been consistent with the principle of equal treatment to three treaty powers—the principle which has all along been kept in sight. It has been with reluctance that Germany has adhered to the principle, but she has been compelled to.

In the matter of tariff and trade, our negotiations with Samoa have followed pretty closely the line of our negotiations some years ago with Japan. Our first treaty with Japan was made in 1854; our first and only one with Samoa in 1878. The latter provided that American export should be addmitted to Samoa free of duty; the former stipulated a schedule, which was to be applied to all goods imported into Japan from the United States. Our treaty with Japan was amended in 1857, 1858 and 1864. Shortly thereafter the interests of France. England and Holland began to clash with those of the United States and of each other and their Governments coming together entered into a joint treaty with Japan, just as Germany, England and the United States are now doing with Samoa. The tariff schedule embodied in that joint treaty of 8866 is still in force, although it is highly unsatisfactory to Japan and disadvantageous to the United States.

## MR. CLEVELAND'S LETTER.

### Accepting Membership in the Maryland Tariff Reform Club.

Ex-President Cleveland has written the following letter to the secretary of the Maryland tariff reform club of Baltimore under date of June 11:

Your letter informing me of my election as an honorary member of the Maryland tariff reform club, is received. I accept the courtesy thus tendered me with thanks. The object and purposes of the club as set forth in the declaration accompanying your letter have my hearty sympathy and support, and I believe their accomplishment absolutely essential to the greatest prosperity of our people and the highest development of our country. You must, however, permit me to say that so far as parties are concerned my hope and reliance for a better condition of things is upon the democratic party organization, which, in my opinion, cannot be true to its conditions and ancient creed without a hearty and sincere espousal of the cause to which your club is devoted.

### Chandler Nominated.

A dispatch from Concord, N. H., on the 13th, says: W. E. Chandler was made the Republican caucus nominee for United States Senator to-night. Previous to the balloting, Mr. Suiloway, of Manchester, said that he had heard reports that persons in the interest of Chandler had been offering $550 for one vote and $1,200 for two votes. Mr. Varney, of Dover, said a gentlemen had called at his house last Sunday and told him that a person had been offered these sums. Senator Corning, of Concord, said he was authorized by Mr. Chandler to deny these charges. These speeches created intense excitement. After the vote had been announced Mr. Chandler appeared in the caucus and addressed it briefly, accepting the nomination. He pledged his sacred honor that he had done nothing undignified, unworthy or dishonest in the conduction of his canvass; had spent no money or promised no money for votes.

### Rebecca's Wedding Tour.

Boston Transcript.

Rebecca—"And ve vill go on a vedding tour—to the springs and the mountains, isn't it?"

Abraham—"No, Rebecca, ve vill go only to dose big cities vhere I can do a leetle pizess between our billings and cooings, alreadty."

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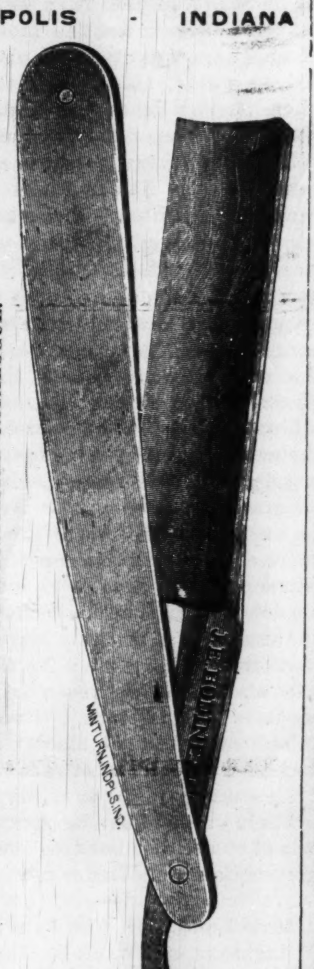

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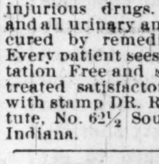

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H. J. RHEIN, Nor. Pass'r Agent, Detroit, Mich
WM. A. WIGGINS, So. Pass'r Agt., Chat'ga, Tenn
J. G. MASON, City Pass'r Agent, Cincinnati, O
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## AN OLD-TIME FUSS.

St. Nicholas for May.

Once when there was a lull in the talk, Lillian asked why the frogs made so much fuss.

"I speck it's kase dey er mad wid Mr. Rabbit," said Crazy Sue. "Dey er tryin' der best ter drive 'im outen de swamp."

"What are they mad with the Rabbit for?" asked Lucien, thinking there might be a story in the explanation.

"Hit's one er dem old-time fusses," said Crazy Sue. "Hit's most too ole ter talk about."

"Don't you know what the fuss was about?" asked Lucien.

"Well," said Crazy Sue, "one time Mr. Rabbit an' Mr. Coon live close ter one anudder in de same neighborhoods. How dey does now I ain't a tellin' you; but in dem times dey want no hard feelin's 'twixt um. Dey des went 'long like two ole cronies. Mr. Rabbit, he wuz a fisherman, and Mr. Coon, he wuz a fisherman——"

"And put 'em in pens," said Lillian, remembering a rhyme she had heard.

"No, honey, dey ain't no Willum Come Trimbletoe in dis. Mr. Rabbit an' Mr. Coon wuz bofe fishermans, but Mr. Rabbit, he kotch fish, an' Mr. Coon, he fished fer frogs. Mr. Rabbit, he had mighty good luck, an' Mr. Coon, he had mighty bad luck. Mr. Rabbit, he got fat an' slick, and Mr. Coon, he got po' an' sick.

"Hit went on dis a way tell one day Mr. Coon meet Mr. Rabbit in de big road. Dey shook han's 'dey did, an' den Mr. Coon, he 'low:

" 'Brer Rabbit, whar you git such a fine chance er fish?'

"Mr. Rabbit laugh an' say: 'I kotch um outen de river, Brer Coon. All I got to do is to bait my hook,' sez'e.

"Den Mr. Coon shake his head an' low: 'Den how come I ain't kin ketch no frogs?

"Mr. Rabbit sat down in de road an scratched fer fleas, an' den he 'low: 'Hit 's kaze you done make um oll mad, Brer Coon. One time in de dark er de moon, you slipped down ter de branch an' kotch de ole King Frog; an' ever sense dat time, w'enever you er passin' by, you kin year um sing out, fus one an' den anudder—Yer he come! Dar he goes! Hit 'im in de eye; hit 'im in de eye! Mash 'im an' smash 'im; mash 'im 'an smash 'im! Yasser, dat w'at dey say. I year um constant, Brer Coon, and dat des w'at dey say.'

"Den Mr. Coon up an' say: 'Ef dat de way dey gwine on, how de name er goodness kin I ketch um, Brer Rabbit? I bleege ter have sump'n ter eat fer me an my fambly connection.'

"Mr. Rabbit sorter grin in de cornder er his mouf, an' den he say: 'Well, Brer Coon, bein' ez you bin so sociable 'long wid me, an' ain't never showed yo' toofies w'en I pull yo' tail, I 'll des whirl in an' he'p you out."

"Mr. Coon, he say: 'Thanky, thankye, Brer Rabbit.'

"Mr. Rabbit hung his fish on a tree lim', an' say: 'Now. Brer Coon, you bleege ter do des like I tell you.'

Mr. Coon 'lowed dat he would ef de Lord spared 'im.

"Den Mr. Rabbit say: 'Now, Brer Coon, you des rack down yander, an' git on de big san'-bar 'twix' de river and de branch. W'en you git dar you mus' stagger like you sick, an' den you mus' whirl roun' an' roun' an' drap down like you dead. Atter you drap down, you mus' sorter jerk yo' legs once er twice, an' den you mus' lay right still. Ef fly light on yo' nose, let 'im stay dar. Don't move; don't wink yo' eye; don't switch yo' tail. Des lay right dar, an' 't won't be long 'fo' you year fum me. Yit don't you move till I give de word.

"Mr. Coon, he paced off, he did, an' done des like Mr. Rabbit tol' 'im. He staggered 'roun' on de san' bank, an' den he drapped down dead. Atter so long a time, Mr. Rabbit come lopin' 'long, an' soon 's he git dar, he squall out, 'Coon dead!' Dis rousted de frogs, an' dey stuck dey heads up fer ter see w'at all de rippit wuz 'bout. One great big green un up an' holler, 'W'at de matter? W'at de matter?' He talk like he got a bad col'.

"Mr. Rabbit 'low: 'Coon dead!'

"Frog say: 'Don't believe it! Don't believe

" 'N'er frog say: 'Yes he is! Yes he is!'

"Little bit er one say: 'No he ain't! No he ain't!'

"Dey kep' on 'sputin' an' 'sputin', tell bimeby hit look like all de frogs in de neighborhoods wuz dar. Mr. Rabbit look like he ain't a-yearin' ner a-keerin' w'at dey do er say. He sot dar in de san' like he gwine in mournin' fer Mr. Coon. De frogs kep' gittin' closer an' closer. Mr. Coon, he ain't move. W'en a fly 'd git on 'im, Mr. Rabbit, he'd bresh 'im off.

"Bimeby he low: 'Ef you want ter git 'im outen de way, now's yo time, Cousin Frogs. Des whirl in an' bury him deep in de san'.'

"Big ole Frog say: 'How we gwine ter do it? How we gwine ter do it?'

"Mr. Rabbit 'low: 'Dig de san' out frum under 'im an' let 'im down in de hole.'

"Den de Frogs dey went ter work sho nuff. Dey mus' 'a' bin a hunderd un um, an' dey make dat san' fly, mon. Mr. Coon, he ain't move. De Frogs, dey dig an' scratch in de san' tell atter while dey had a right smart hole, an' Mr. Coon wuz down in dar.

"Bimeby big Frog holler: Dis deep nuff? Dis deep nuff?

"Mr. Rabbit 'low: 'Kin you jump out?'

"Big Frog say: 'Yes, I kin! Yes, I kin!

"Mr. Rabbit say. 'Den 't ain't deep nuff.'

"Den de Frogs dey dig an' dey dig, tell bimeby, big Frog say: Dis deep nuff? Dis deep nuff?

"Mr. Rabbit 'low:'Kin you jump out?'

"Big Frog say: I des kin! I des kin!

"Mr. Rabbit say: 'Dig it deeper.'

"De Frogs keep on diggin' tell, bimeby, big Frog holler out: Dis deep nuff? Dis deep nuff?

"Mr. Rabbit 'low: 'Kin you jump out?

"Big Frog say: No, I can't! No, I can't! Come he'p me! Come he'p me!

"Mr. Rabbit bust out laughin', and holler out: 'Rise up, Sandy, an' git yo' meat!' an' Mr. Coon riz."

### How to Drive.

Hints for driving of an unusually authoritative character are found in the Badminton Series' volume on that art, from the pens of several contributors of recognized competence. The Duke of Beaufort, for instance, says that the whip should be held at the collar, the silver plate about 10 inches from the end. Two handed driving is protested against. "The right hand has no sort of business to touch the reins, except for the purpose of shortening or lengthening one or both of them, or of supporting the left hand should it need assistance," such as holding a puller or in turning. For four horses "the driving hand (the left) should be straight in the center of the body, with the knuckles of your hand to the front and your forearm exactly square to the upper arm." Then, "having seated himself on the box, the coachman should put his feet close together. His left hand should be about where the top of his trousers would come—that is, the forearm pretty nearly are absolutely horizontal—the hand almost, if not quite in the centre of the body, with the back of his fingers and his knuckles straight to the front." Another contributor, Lord Algernon St. Maur, says: "As to your reins, they should be held as near your heart as possible, if you happen to have one; if not, where your heart ought to be." The expounder of tandem driving is Lady Georgina Curzon.

### Desiccation After Death.

N. Y. Tribune.

Dr. C. H. Harvey read a paper on the dry process of treating dead bodies in mausoleums where the decomposition is brought about by currents of dry air which absorb the gases and liquids of the body. These gases are afterward destroyed by fire, but the body itself remains for an indefinite period in dry and perfect preservation. A company has been organized on a large scale to introduce it in the cities of this country. Dr. Harvey's paper more particularly referred to the preservatien of medico legal evidence in criminal cases by this disposition of the dead Such evidence was retained by this method of burial, he said, more completely than by any other disposition of the body. The method also avoids the loathsome features of earth burial. It is freer from such features than cremation. The sepulchres are to be constructed on a massive scale, to last for many years, and they can be placed within the limits of populous cities, it is said, without detriment to health. The paper of Dr. Harvey was listened to and discussed with much interest by the congress.

### An Energetic Squaw.

The Bangor, Me., Commercial relates this incident: "A few days ago an Oldtown squaw went into an Oldtown dry goods store, where she purchased a cheap dress pattern, together with needles, thread and a thimble. After the purchase she asked to be allowed to go into a rear room to 'sew somethin' little,' as she expressed it, but the room being occupied, she was told to pass up the stairs and into a vacant room. After a while a clerk softly stole up to see what she was about, but as she was seated on the floor, and busily engaged in plying a needle, he did not disturb her. In one hour she made her appearance, and, to the surprise of all, she wore the dress, and also a very triumphant air. She said nothing, but walked off, evidently well satisfied with herself and her raiment."

### Weeds That May Be Utilized.

Many weeds can be utilized with advantage. Purslaine is highly relished by pigs, and the same is true of plantain. Rag weed and pig weed will also be eaten. If the hogs are made to consume these plants the labor of eradicating them will cost but little, as they can be converted into pork. There is no plant that grows more highly relished by the hog than pig weed. Young crab grass is also accepted.

Promising opens the eyes of expectation. We promise that if any housekeeper will use Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder for lightening and raising her biscuits, cakes and breads, she will find that no other article of its kind will produce such nice results. There is no powder stronger; none purer; none so healthful. Test it in the oven.

### Against Time.

New York Sun.

Business Man (to new amanuensis)—"See here, you are writing out my words in full. Why don't you write it in short hand?"

New Amanuensis—"You talk too fast."

## LOVE, CARDS AND DEATH.

### One of Many Touching Romances to be Found at Monte Carlo.

London Referee.

A young married man of Lyons fell in love with a young married woman. They met secretly, adored each other, and agreed to flee together—to put the sea between themselves and their families. But there was a slight difficulty in the way. They had little money for a long journey, and they wanted to be far, far away—in America for choice. Then the idea came to the man that they would take their small capital of a few hundred francs and go to Monte Carlo and make it into a fortune—a fortune which would enable them to live in peace and plenty on a far-off shore.

So it came that one day, with a small box and a portmanteau, the fugitives arrived at Monte Carlo and put up at a little hotel where for 8 francs a day you can have bed and board. They had only a few hundred francs with them. In the letter which they had left behind they explained from their first arrangements were complete. They foresaw the possibilities of the situation. They would play until they had won enough to go to America, or they would lose all, and if they lost all they would die together and give their friends no further trouble about them.

They were a few days only in Monte Carlo. They risked their louis only a few at a time, and they spent the remainder of the days and evenings strolling about the romantic glades and quiet pathways of the beautiful gardens whispering together of love and looking into each other's eyes.

The end came quickly. One evening they went up in the soft moonlight to the fairyland of Monte Carlo. They entered the Casino. They had come to their last few golden coins. One by one the crouper's remorseless rake swept them away, and then the lovers went out from the now crowded rooms—out from the glare of chandeliers, and the swinging lamps, into the tender moonlight again. Down "the staircase of fortune," arm in arm, they went, along the glorious marble terraces that look upon the sea, on to where, at the foot of a great rock, on which Monaco stands there lies the Condamine. It was their last walk together. The lovers were going to die.

That night, in some way which I was unable to ascertain, the guilty and ruined man and woman obtained some charcoal and got it into their bedroom. They then closed the windows and doors and prepared for death. They wrote a letter—a letter which, an official assured me, was so touching that, as he read in in the room where they lay dead, the tears ran down his cheeks. Then the girl—she was but a girl—dressed herself in snowy white, and placed on her breast a sweet bouquet of violets. Then the charcoal was lighted, and the lovers laid themselves out for death, side by side, and passed dreamily into sleep, from sleep to death and from death to judgment.

### Though Shaken Like a Leaf

By the most trivial causes, weak nerves are easily susceptible of invigoration, a term which also imports, in this instance, quietude. The nervous have but to use Hostetter's Stomach Bitters systematically to overcome that supersensitiveness of the human sensorium, which is subversive of all bodily comfort and mental tranquility, and which reacts most hurtfully upon the system. The difficulty underlying this, as well as many other ailments, is imperfect assimilation, no less than incomplete digestion of the food. In the discharge of both the digestive and assimilative functions, the Bitters are the most potent, the most reliable auxiliary. As the body regains vigor and regularity by its aid, the brain and nervous system are also benefitted. Persons subject to the influence of malaria, dyspeptic and rheumatic invalids, and persons whose kidneys are inactive, should also use the Bitters.

The wool-grower and the editor know the value of good clipping.

"Stick to your business," is very good advice, but still there are a great many people in the world who have no regular and profitable business to stick to; and there are others who are following a line of business which is manifestly unsuited to them. Now, when such is the case, you had better write to B. F. Johnson & Co., Richmond, Va., and see if they can not give you a pointer. They have helped a great many men and women along the way to fortune, and now stand ready to assist you, too.

A grass widow is not infrequently one whose children have a poor sort of fodder.

### Distanced in the Race.

Why should Dr. Pierce's medicines not distance all competitors in amount of sales, as they are doing, since they are the only medicines sold by druggists possessed of such wonderful curative properties as to warrant their manufacturers in guaranteeing them to cure the diseases for which they are recommended? You get a cure or money paid for them returned. The Doctor's "Golden Medical Discovery" cures all diseases caused by derangement of the liver, as biliousness, indigestion or dyspepsia; also all blood, skin and scalp diseases, tetter, saltrheum, scrofulous sores and swellings and kindred ailments.

Don't hawk, hawk, and blow, blow, disgusting everybody, but use Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy and be cured.

### About Right.

Detroit Free Press.

Teacher to Pupil—Johnnie, what is a demagogue?

Johnnie—A demagogue is a vessel that holds wine, gin whisky or any liquor.

ST. JACOBS OIL
Chronic Neuralgia.

**Permanent Cures.** June 11, 1887.
Suffered a long time with neuralgia in the head; was prostrated at times; gave St. Jacobs Oil a trial; have been entirely cured; no return.
JEREMIAH ENEY, 1812 W. Lombard st., Balto., Md.

**Permanent Cures.** October 17, 1886.
My wife was paralyzed from neuralgia; she could not walk a step; I bought St. Jacobs Oil; after one bottle was used she walked about; continued use completely cured her. JAS. P. MURPHY, Springfield, Tenn.

**Permanent Cures.** June 17, 1887.
Years ago had neuralgia; not subject to attacks now; the cure by use of St. Jacobs Oil was permanent; there has been no recurrence of the painful affliction. E. W. SPANGLER, York, Penna.

AT DRUGGISTS AND DEALERS.
THE CHARLES A. VOGELER CO., Baltimore, Md.

Get Hood's

If you have made up your mind to buy Hood's Sarsaparilla do not be induced to take any other. Hood's Sarsaparilla is a peculiar medicine, possessing, by virtue of its peculiar combination, proportion and preparation, curative power superior to any other article of the kind before the people. Be sure to get Hood's.

"I had been taking Hood's Sarsaparilla for dyspepsia, and in one store where I tried to buy a bottle the clerk tried to induce me to buy their own instead of Hood's; he told me theirs would last longer; that I might take it on ten days' trial; that if I did not like it I need not pay anything, etc. But he could not prevail on me to change. I told him I knew what Hood's Sarsaparilla was. I had taken it, it agreed with me, I was perfectly satisfied with Hood's Sarsaparilla, and did not want any other. I am always glad to speak a good word for this excellent medicine." MRS. ELLA A. GOFF, 61 Terrace Street, Boston, Mass.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Sold by all druggists. $1; six for $5. Prepared only by C. I. HOOD & CO., Apothecaries, Lowell, Mass.

100 Doses One Dollar

The prisoners who attempted to break jail in Virginia, by sawing the prison bars were trying to take advantage of the recent cut in iron.

## A REMARKABLE CURE

### Of a Diseased Stomach Which the Doctors had Pronounced Incurable.

JACKSON, MICH., Dec. 22, 1886.

RHEUMATIC SYRUP CO.

GENTLEMEN:—For over twenty years I have been a great sufferer from the effects of a diseased stomach, at times have been unable to work for months, and for three years past have been unable to do any business, hardly able to move about. Two years ago my case was pronounced by the best medical skill incurable. With all the rest of my troubles, rheumatism, in its worst form, set in, and for two years past I have not been able to lie on my back. I visited different water cures and tried different climates, but to no good. Last June I began using Hibbard's Rheumatic Syrup and Plasters, and at once began to feel better. I have used thirteen bottles and am a well man, to the utter surprise of all who knew me and of my long continued sickness. To those who may be suffering from sickness of the nature of my disease, I want to say to them get this remedy and take it, and they will never regret it.

Very truly yours,
EDWARD BAKER,
Master Mechanic and Blacksmith,
202 Jackson St., Jackson, Mich.

Flood sufferers should stop at the Ebbit House.

DR. L. L. GORSUCH Toledo, O., says: "I have practiced medicine for forty years, have never seen a preparation that I could prescribe with so much confidence of success as I can Hall's Catarrh Cure." Sold by Druggists, 75c.

When the whale emitted Jonah the prophet emitted no wail.

### The Hostetter Stomach Bitters People Score Another Point.

In the United States Circuit Court for the Southern District of New York, Judge Shipman handed down an opinion a few days ago in the suit of the owners of the trade marks covering Hostetter's Stomach Bitters against Arnold Theller and Cornell Theller, the compounders located on Vesey street, New York City, in which it was decided that, although the defendants made use of their own names on the labels affixed to the bottles containing bitters prepared by them, yet as they were evidently designed to imitate the Hostetter labels, they were infringers, and a perpetual injunction was granted and an accounting of damages ordered, together with the costs of the suit. It is the evident intention of the Hostetter people to protect their valuable trade mark againt all infringers and the granting of the above injunction will encourage them to renew their efforts against the ravishes of the omnipresent infringer.

John Wheel of Dawson, Ga., eats great quantities of flies. That is all right. He is a fly wheel.

### A Michigan Central Railroad Employee Wins His Case, After a Seven-Years' Contest.

ALBION, MICH., Dec. 20, 1887.

While employed as agent of the Michigan Central Railroad Company, at Augusta, Mich., about seven years ago, my kidneys became diseased, and I have been a great sufferer ever since. Have consulted the leading physicians of this city and Ann Arbor, and all pronounced my case Bright's disease. After taking every highly recommended remedy that I had knowledge of to no purpose, and while suffering under a very severe attack in October last, I began taking Hibbard's Rheumatic Syrup, and am today a well man. It will afford me pleasure to render you and suffering humanity any good that I can, and in speaking of your remedy allow me to say that I think it the greatest medicine in the world.

E. LARZILERE,
Agent M. C. R. R.

With two Millers on the Supreme bench the wheels of justice ought to grind a little faster.

## OPEN FOR BUSINESS.

### The Pennsylvania Railroad Rebuilt Through the Flooded District.

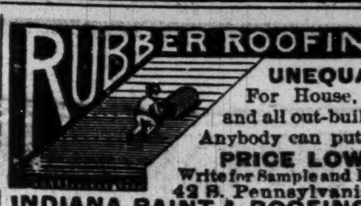
Under the immediate supervision of the officers in charge of the Engineering and Transportation Departments of the Pennsylvania Lines, two armies have been working at the Johnstown wash out, one from the east toward the west, and the other from the west, eastward. On Thursday afternoon the forces met, and the last rail needed to connect the severed parts of the great thoroughfare was placed in position. The new track is substantially built and it will be gradually tested until Monday, June 17th, when the great trunk line will be open, and express trains, with Pullman cars, will again run between Chicago, St. Louis, Indianapolis, Cincinnati, Cleveland and Toledo on the west, and Baltimore, Washington, Philadelphia and New York on the east.

If afflicted with Sore Eyes, use Dr. Isaac Thompson's Eye Water. Druggists sell it. 25c.

### FOURTH OF JULY EXCURSIONS

via the Pennsylvania Lines.

Excursion tickets will be sold, at one fare for round trip, on July 3d and 4th, good to return until July 5th, between all stations on the Pennsylvania Lines West of Pittsburgh. No excursion tickets will be sold to adults at less rate than twenty-five cents, nor to children at less rate than fifteen cents. For further information apply to the nearest assenger or ticket agent.



RUBBER ROOFING.
UNEQUALED
For House, Barn, and all out-buildings.
Anybody can put it on.
PRICE LOW.
Write for Sample and Book.
42 S. Pennsylvania St.
INDIANA PAINT & ROOFING CO.

For Sheds and Poultry Buildings
Excellent Roof. Anybody can apply.
Price complete
$2 per 100 sq. Feet.
Improve and protect your out-buildings, fences etc., with Slate Paint. It is durable ornamental, easily applied, and costs in barrels only
60 cents a Gallon.
Indianapolis, Ind.

THE WHITING IMPROVED CART

Has seven-eights and one inch double collar steel axle, built in two sizes for one or two passengers, painted or wood finish, has a 40 inch spring extending from shoulder to shoulder directly under the arched axle, hanging the seat directly over the axle and spring There is positively no weight on shafts for horse to carry, as we carry our load directly over the center of axle and spring.

It is an established fact known to all horseman that no cart is fit to use especially to brake young colts with unless the weight is carried independent of the shafts, as any shaft motion will spoil his gait and make it unplesant to manage him.

When in want of a cart please write to
GEO. HARRISON. Logansport, Ind.

JOSEPH H. HUNTER, ATTORNEY, WASHINGTON, D. C., WILL GET YOUR PENSION without DELAY.

### A Surprise.

Mrs. O'Toole—Be th' powers! They tould me as it wuz an Oyetalian family that wuz afther movin' inter that risidence. But me oyes desave me if that ain't little Tim Rafferty's youngest choild lookin' out o' de winder this blessid minit.

Can the sale of an inferior article constantly increase for 24 years? Dobbin's Electric Soap has been on the market ever since 1865, and is to-day as ever, the best and purest family soap made. Try it. Your grocer will get it.

A pushing man always gets ahead in the world. So does a cabbage.

### Forced to Leave Home.

Over 60 people were forced to leave their homes yesterday to call for a Free trial package of Lane's Family Medicine. If your blood is bad, your liver and kidneys out of order, if you are constipated and have headache and an unsightly complexion, don't fail to call on any druggist to-day for a Free Sample of this grand remedy. The ladies praise it. Every one likes it. Large size package, 50 cents.

The man who can't do any hurt in this world can't do any good.

### Why Don't You Go to Florence, Ala.?

It is foremost amongst the manufacturing cities of the new South, is located in Lauderdal county, on the basal line of the great iron and coal belt, has exceptional facilities for water and steam power, and extends a hearty welcome to all intending settlers. Two hundred and fifty new buildings now in course of erection show the effect of Northern enterprise. In conclusion, the soil of Lauderdale county is famed for abundant yield of wheat, tobacco, and fruits of all varieties. Send to E. O. McCormick, G. P. A., Monon Route, Chicago, excursion rates and descriptive Ill., for pamphlets.

A current remark—I must make some jelly this fall.

### Oregon, the Paradise of Farmers.

Mild, equable climate, certain and abundant crops. Best fruit, grain, grass and stock country in the world. Full information free. Address the Oregon Immigration Board, Portland, Ore.

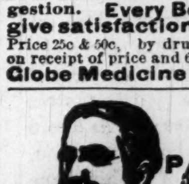
Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria

When Baby was sick we gave her Castoria,
When she was a Child she cried for Castoria,
When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria,
When she had Children, she gave them Castoria

BRUNKER'S Carminative BALSAM

"Who's afeard to eat green apples! You betcher BRUNKER'S BALSAM'S a dandy."

A CERTAIN CURE For Summer Complaint, Diarrhœa, Cramp-Colic, Flux, Cholera Morbus, Congestion and Neuralgia of the Stomach and Bowels, Sour Stomach and various forms of Indigestion. Every Bottle Guaranteed to give satisfaction or Money refunded Price 25c & 50c, by druggists. 25c size sent by mail on receipt of price and 6c to pay postage, address, Globe Medicine Co., Terre Haute, Ind.



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5 Ton Wagon Scales, Iron Levers, Steel Bearings, Brass Tare Beam and Beam Box for
$60.
Every size Scale. For free price list mention this paper and address
JONES OF BINGHAMTON, BINGHAMTON, N. Y.

F. C. AUSTIN MFG. CO. CHICAGO, ILL.
WELL DRILLS for all purposes. Send 20cts. for mailing catalogues with full particulars.
CARPENTER ST. AND CARROLL AVE.

RUPTURE
Positively cured in 60 days by Dr. Horne's Electro-Magnetic Belt Truss, combined. Guaranteed the only one in the world generating a continuous Electric & Magnetic current. Scientific, Powerful, Durable, Comfortable and Effective. Avoid frauds. Over 9,000 cured. Send stamp for pamphlet.
ALSO ELECTRIC BELTS FOR DISEASES.
DR. HORNE, REMOVED TO 180 WABASH AVE., CHICAGO.

AGENTS WANTED ON SALARY. $75 per month and expenses paid any active man or woman to sell our goods by sample and live at home. Salary paid promptly and expenses in advance. Full particulars and sample case FREE. We mean just what we say. Standard Silverware Co., Lock Box 5308, Boston, Mass.

$5 to $8 a day. Samples worth $2.15 FREE; lines not under the horse's feet. Write Brewster Safety Rein-Holder Company, HOLLY, MICH.

SINGERS and Piso's Cure for Consumption THE BEST remedy for hoarseness and to clear the throat.

TRADE SSS MARK

My little boy, 5 years old, was sick with a disease for which doctors had no name. The nails came off his fingers, and the fingers came off to the middle joint. For 3 years he suffered dreadfully; is now getting well, and I am satisfied Swift's Specific is the chief cause of his improvement.

JOHN DEIHL,
Jan. 12, 1889. Peru, Ind.

POISONED BY A CALF—My little boy broke out with sores and ulcers, the result of the saliva of a calf coming in contact with a cut finger. The ulcers were deep and painful and showed no inclination to heal. I gave him Swift's Specific, and he is now well.

Feb. 15, '89. JOHN F. HEARD, Auburn, Ala.

Send for books on Blood Poisons & Skin Diseases, free. SWIFT SPECIFIC CO., Atlanta, Ga.

GARMENTS Guaranteed TO FIT PERFECT without trying on.

FREE by return mail, full descriptive circulars of MOODY'S NEW TAILOR SYSTEM OF DRESS CUTTING Any lady of ordinary intelligence can easily and quickly learn to cut and make any garment, in any style to any measure for lady or child. Address MOODY & CO., Cincinnati, O.

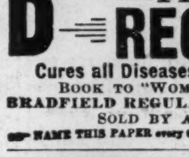
CHILDREN are IRRITABLE

Feverish, sometimes craving food and eating ravenously, again refusing wholesome diet, tossing restlessly in sleep, moaning and grinding the teeth, then you may know Worms are sapping at their life and unless prompt measures are taken, spasms and finally death will follow A. B. FAHNESTOCK'S VERMIFUGE NEVER FAILS to cure. Try and see for yourself, it has stood the test

FOR 60 YEARS.

BRADFIELD'S FEMALE REGULATOR

Cures all Diseases Peculiar to Women!
BOOK TO "WOMAN" MAILED FREE.
BRADFIELD REGULATOR CO., ATLANTA, GA.
SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.
NAME THIS PAPER every time you write.

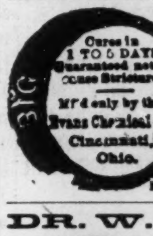


BIG G Cures in 1 TO 5 DAYS. Guaranteed not to cause Stricture. Mf'd only by the Evans Chemical Co. Cincinnati, Ohio.

I prescribe and fully endorse Big G as the only specific for the certain cure of this disease.
G. H. INGRAHAM, M. D., Amsterdam, N. Y.

We have sold Big G for many years, and it has given the best of satisfaction.
D. R. DYCHE & CO., Chicago, Ill.

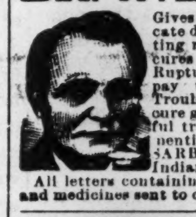
$1.00. Sold by Druggists.



DR. W. H. SARBER

Gives special attention to all delicate diseases of both sexs. Regulating remedies furnished. Cancers cures guaranteed without the knife. Rupture, no cure no pay, and no pay until cured. Piles, Rectal Troubles successfully treated, a cure guaranteed. For the successful treatment of any other ills not mentioned call on or address, DR. SARBER, 50½ South Illinois Street, Indianapolis, Ind.

All letters containing 2c stamp promptly answered and medicines sent to order.



$15. FREE TRADE PRICES! NO PROTECTION! NO MONOPOLIES! $45 SEWING MACHINES NOW ONLY $15

We are now selling our WESTERN IMPROVED SINGER SEWING MACHINE—same as cut—complete with all attachments and warranted for 5 years for only $15. Send for circular and see full description of this and other styles to M. A. SCULLEN & CO., 762 West Lake St., Chicago, Ill.

BABY CARRIAGES!

We make a specialty of manufacturing Baby Carriages to sell direct to private parties. You can, therefore, do better with us than with a dealer. We send Carriages to all points within 700 miles of Chicago free of charge. Send for catalogue.

CHAS. RAISER, Mfr., 62-64 Clybourn Ave., Chicago, Ill.

WEAK, NERVOUS PEOPLE.

DR. HORNE'S ELECTRO-MAGNETIC BELT positively cures RHEUMATISM, NEURALGIA, LIVER, KIDNEY and exhausting chronic diseases of both sexes. Contains 23 to 100 degrees of Electricity. GUARANTEED the latest improved, cheapest, scientific, powerful, durable and effective MEDICAL ELECTRIC BELT in the WORLD. Electric Suspensories free with Male Belts. Avoid bogus companies with many aliases and worthless imitations. ELECTRIC TRUSSES FOR RUPTURE. 9,000 cured. Send stamp for illustrated pamphlet.
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Our New Book, The Johnstown Horror or Valley of Death, the most thrilling book ever issued. AGENT WANTED in every township. For terms and circulars, address, National Publishing Co., 130 Adams St., Chicago, Ill.

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Wanted in every county. Shrewd men to act under instruction, in our secret service. Experience not necessary. Send 2c stamp. Grannan Detective Bureau Co. 44 Arcade, Cin'ati, O.

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We hire On Salary and pay expenses. You can earn from $10 to $25 per week. Apply at once stating age. Address E. C. PEIRSON & Co., Maple Grove Nurseries, Waterloo, N. Y. (Established 1866.)

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When writing to Advertisers readers will confer a favor by mentioning this Paper.

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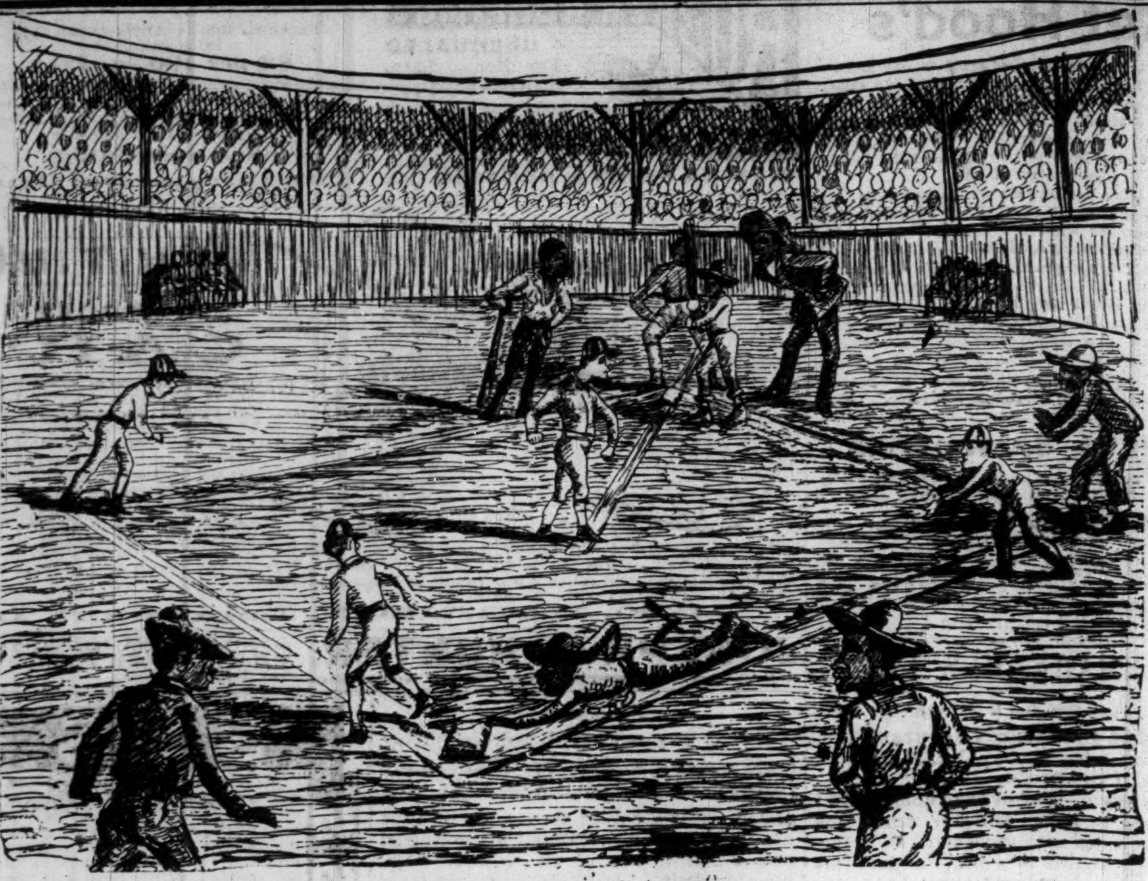

THE NATIONAL GAME.

A pen picture of a game between the "Neversweats" and Neverwash" clubs of this city. (For particulars you must witness the game.

JOURNALIST
AND
LITERARY FOLKS
FREEMAN

Milton W. Cuy, agent for The Freeman at Hannibal, Mo., won the prize in penmanship in the public school of that city, recently.

Biddle University, of North Carolina, has conferred the degree of Doctor of Divinity on Rev. D. J. Saunders. It is a well merited honor.

Rev. A. Benga, of Manchester, Va., has just issued a volume of sermons, which is a very creditable production. Negro literature is gradually assuming a tangible form.

The action of the colored Republicans of Mississippi in forming themselves into a State League should be emulated by our colored fellow citizens of Louisiana.—Pelican.

Dr. B. A. Franklin, who formerly edited the "Golden Eagle," of Murfreesboao, Tenn., and who is a well known Baptist minister, is now associate editor of The Tribune, of Springfield, Mo.

The Messenger is revived, and hence Charlotte, N. C., has two colored papers. The Monitor is youthful, but speaks out boldly. The Messenger sounds the tocsin this week in no uncertain way.—Star of Zion.

Hon. T. T. Allain delivered the commencement oration at Gilbert Seminary, Winstead, La., May 30. The New York Age is also booming Mr. Allain for Congress. No better material could be selected.

"Why don't our colored authors advertise their works?" pertinently asks the South Western Advocate. A few of them have put their publications in the hands of the large white publishing houses, and the rest of them have not yet produced anything worth advertising.

John C. Dancy, editor of the Star of Zion, has been invited to deliver the address on the occasion of the celebration of the emancipation of the slaves in the West India Isles and the United States, at New Bedford, Mass., August 1, next, and has accepted the same. Mr. Dancy is one of the coming men of the race and will yet be heard from.

Hon. John L. Waller, of Topeka, Kas., has been appointed associate editor of the Leavenworth Advocate. Mr. Waller is one of the ablest and best known colored men in Kansas, and while liberal and progressive is a most uncompromising Republican. He was the only colored Presidential elector among the Harrison and Morton electors.

## ANOTHER COLORED ENTERPRISE.

### Kansas Gleanings----News Notes----Kansas City, Missouri.

Special to The Freeman.

The Willing Workers met Wednesday night at the usual place (A, M. E. church) and the usual late hour, (nine o'clock. President Robinson presiding. A large number were in attendance, most of whom were ladies. After prayer by Rev. Brown, the following program was ordered: Paper for discussion, The Negro Problem. Mrs. Mable Walker. Song by the Club. Solo, Miss Eliza Johnson. Bass Solo, Mr. L. A. Tilman. Trombo Solo, Henry Hutchinson. The paper presented some sound logic pertaining to the Negro problem, and evoked considerable discussion. Those who took part in the discussion were Prof. Gresham, Prof, Williams Mr. I. Martin and Mr. Foster. After the exercises the society resolved itself into a committee of the whole, and proceeded to the ice cream and cake which was had in abundance. Miss Ida Tarleon, from Topeka, and Miss Eliza Johnsón and Anna Sibley, from Boonville, Mo., are visiting in our city. The K. C. base ball club (the Marroon) will play the Topeka boys on the 28th. We find that a few of energetic men have put their heads and money together and formed a grocery company known as the "Enterprise Grocery Co." They are doing business at 1123 Independence Ave. They carry a large stock of fine groceries, fruits, &c. They have a delivery wagon to wait on you and are making a good start. Show your race pride by buying your groceries of The Enterprise Grocery Co. Mr. S. B. Turner, of Topeka, Kansas, is in the city to spend the summer. The Adelphi Club met at the Baptist church last Thursday night at 9:15, President Williams presiding. The term of office for the old officers having expired they proceeded to the election of new officers. After several stump speeches were made the officers were elected. The club was then addressed by ex-President Williams, who in a few brief statements thanked the Club for the hearty indulgent during his long stay in office, and expressed the sincerity which he has always entertained for such a literary society. Owing the lateness of the evening the programme was cut short, the main feature being a solo, T. H. Price, Rock-a-bye Baby; which was highly commented by all. Adjourned 11:20 p. m. Keep cool, drink milk snake, at The Freeman cigar store, 1207 East 18th St. The Grand Star Concert will be held Thursday evening, June 27, at the Y. M. C. A. corner 9th and Locust St. An excellent programme has been arranged. It is to be given for the benefit of the Ebenezer A. M. E. church, 209 Holmes street. We anticipate a grand affair. Miss Mary Caldwell, Alice Goff and Mr. H. H. Roland are down from Topeka attending the Sunday School Convention at Wyandotte. Messrs Geo. Hyter and Tilford Davis have opened a fine ice cream parlor in connection with their confectionery store at 25(6 N. 5th street Kansas City, Kans. They solicit the patronage of all, regardless of race, color or political denomination. HARDY.

## TOPICS FROM TOPEKA.

### An Eloquent Young Minister Discourses and Makes a Decided Hit.

Special to The Freeman.

Last Sunday was Children's Day at the A. M. E. Church in this city. In speaking of ordinary church services it is considered as mere local matter which The Freeman endeavors to avoid publishing, and it is a good idea too, but these services were of such a type that they deserve especial mention.

The sermon opening the exercises of of the day at 11 o'clock was preached by a young man whom we and many others think is one of the best preachers of that great church. We refer to Elder John L. Davis. We wish The Freeman had the space to spare, so we could send the whole sermon, as it was full of just such truths from every day life for all its readers, both old and young.

As it is we cannot refrain from sending a brief synopsis of this able sermon.

He took his text from Isa., eleventh chapter and last clause of the 6th verse. Subject "The Power of Childhood."

After a brief and eloquent introduction in which he referred to Elias Howe getting the idea of the shuttle by seeing a little child playing with a spool of thread, he entered at once into his subject by putting obedience, first to his parents, then to government, and next to God, as the first means of that power. After the child has reached a certain age and received proper training, the Rev. gentleman argued, there are some things to be shunned.

Among the most important are bad company and being a scoffer of the religion of your father and mother, and right here he thrilled the audience by telling what those fathers and mothers had accomplished with God as leader.

Again, shun the idle boy or girl. Go to work, is the song all nature is singing. and he here quoted a verse of Burns' poem, "To catch Dame Fortune's Golden Smile."

He next thundered an invective against the desecration of the Sabbath day, claiming that our power is weakened by letting the children stroll around in idleness or go on excursions to parts and places of amusement.

His peroration was the finest we have ever heard, being both brilliant, logical and conclusive.

He fairly reached the sublime as he pictured the power of childhood from a Christian standpoint, young and old declaring as they left the church that it was a grand sermon. Many are expecting it to be published in full, but space will not admit and we regret it.

Rev. Davis is one of our men, a progressive minister of the Gospel, a graduate of Howard University, and who has been engaged in teaching the past two years in this Shawnee county, but his place is not in the school room but in the pulpit, and we think the powers that be in the A. M. E. church in Kansas, ought to recognize him by an appointment where his intelligence and worth shall contribute in making that great church stronger here at the West.

He has many admirers here and other places in the State who wish this would be done.

The Supreme Grand Lodge of the Independent Order of Emaculates of the United States of America will hold their Convention in Huntsville, Alabama, commencing July 2d to 6th, 18 9. All Courts, Lodges and opening Guns are expected to send representatives to this Convention. P. H. BRAY.

## OUR LOCAL LIFE.

Excursions are running in every direction now and the railroads are reaping a harvest.

J. M. Porter, Chas. Royer and S. Foster, captain, first and second lieutenants respectively, of the Thornton Guards, were in Peru this week.

E E Cooper, of The Freeman, was in St. Louis, this week, on business connected with the paper. His opinion of that place will be given in the next issue.

The Thornton Guards will run an excursion to Louisville sometime in July. Wait and get the lowest rate for the round trip.

Messrs. John Carter and Sumler have opened up a new grocery at No. 14 Indiana ave, where they will be pleased to see their friends and the public generally. They have a restaurant and ice cream parlor, also, next door.

Bishop John M. Brown was in the city this week, the guest of Rev. J. H. Clay.

Wait for the Brotherhood picnic and excursion to Crawfordsville, Ind., June 26, forty-three miles, on the O., I. & W. R. R. The fair grounds have been secured, and one of the finest picnic grounds in the State located right in the city. Plenty of shelter and water; four wells and seven springs on the grounds. No doubt but what this will be the grandest pleasuring trip of the season, for the Brotherhood abhors a thing half done. For full particulars see large bills. Fare for the round trip. adults, $1.25; children under twelve years, 65c. Trains will leave the Union Station at 7:45 a. m., arrive in Crawfordsville at 9:25 p. m. Return cars will leave Crawfordsville at 6:30 p. m., arriving in Indianapolis at 8 p. m. Tickets will also be good to return Thursday morning, June 27, on train No. 8, which leaves Crawfordsville at 8:30 a. m.

Wait for the Brotherhood Picnic and Excursion to Crawfordsville next Wednesday.

Among those who have passed the civil service examinations in this city are Don. D. Wells, C. H. Morphin and Alex E. Manning. Mr. Manning is a well known colored Democrat and a great deal of interest is manifested in his case.

The C S. Turner Dramatic Company will play "Past the Age, or a Million in Gold," at Music Hall, Crawfordsville, Wednesday, June 26. Mr. Turner has made a few changes in the play, which is a decided improvement. The company will accompany the Brotherhood on its excursion, so the citizens of Crawfordsville and the picnicers have the chance of their life to have a first class time.

All who attended Allen chapel last Monday and Wednesday nights were agreeably surprised and royally entertained by Dr. W. O. Vance in his new and unique entertainment. The house was crowded both nights and the audience was in ecstasy over it. His outfit is the most costly and his entertainments by odd the finest ever seen here. He will remain several weeks and we advise every one to attend it at one or more of the churches.

Dr. W. B. Derrick of New York was in the city last week and paid The Freeman office a visit.

Mrs. Nellie Allen went to Terre Haute as a delegate to the Grand Lodge of the Grand Court of Indiana.

Bishop J. M. Brown of the 5th district of the A. M. E. church preached the dedication sermon of the new church at Brazil, Ind., Sunday, and was tendered a reception at Vermont St. church at Indianapolis, Monday evening and departed for Wilberforcd, Ohio, Tuesday.

Messrs. George Glenwood and Jerry Franklin are doing a rushing business in their new quarters at 25 South Illinois St.

Miss Ida Mitchell of Thorntown, Ind., is visiting Mr. Henry Seaton of Indiana Ave.

## BASE BALL.

The Pinchbacks are champions of the colored clubs South.

Fleet Walker the great colored catcher is with the Syracuse Stars this season

The Quincy club of Quincy, Ill. played the West End Club of St. Louis, three games on the St. Louis grounds last week. The West Ends won the best two out of three.

The Hoosier Blackstockings will play the West End Club in St. Louis to-day nd to morrow. The West End Club has lost but one game this season, while the celebrated Blackstockings have not lost a game. A large crowd will no doubt witness the contest between these iants.

St. John's Parish, La., has a club known as the Flying Eagle.

At Wilmington, Delawale, the West Ends of that city, defeated the Leghorns of Philadelphia.

At New York, the Cuban Giants defeated the Metropolitans in an exciting game: the score standing 13 to 15.

John Cruzo says the Memphis club is next to the Cuban Giants.

The Murachael Neil club of New Orleans reorganized last week.

The Indianapolis Club is still playing in hard luck. It has some of the best players in the league and a good many attribute their bad luck to other than inability to play ball.

The Washington's vs. the home club to-day. Don't fail to see them.

A game was played at Washington, D. C., betwen the married and single men's nines: it was stopped by a heavy rain: the score stood 13 to 14 in favor of the single men.

Grant and Walker are the two colored members of the Syracuse Stars.

## Political Announcement!

Charles Miles is a candidate for City Clerk, subject to the decision of tde Republican nominating convontion.

Al Taffe is a candidate for city clerk, subject to the decision of the Republican nominating convention.

Fred Gaul is a candidate for re-election to the Council from the 23rd ward. Subject to the decision of the Democratic Nominating Convention.

This CELEBRATED RAZOR SENT BY MAIL
If you want the best THIN HOLLOW GROUND RAZOR that can be made, send us $1.25, and we will send it postage paid.
Mention this paper.
MADISON'S RATTLER
ALLING & LODGE, MADISON, IND.

## MISCELLANEOUS NOTES.

In 1866 Henry Irving stood on the stage of a theatre at Liverpool wondering what he should do in the summer months, when the theatre would be closed and he would be left without an engagement or a shilling. A letter was brought to him from Dion Boucicault offering him a part in a new play and asking his terms. "Six pounds a week," he wrote, and added that he hoped the part was a good one. The answer was characteristic: "Dear Sir: The part is a good one. The salary is more than I intended giving; but I never bargain with an artist. Yours, Dion Boucicault."

It is claimed that the recently completed San Diego flume is the most stupendous in the world, being only a little short of thirty-six miles long. An idea of the gigantic character of the work may be obtained from the fact that the amount of lumber consumed was more than nine millions of feet, or, allowing the very considerable yield of 1,000 feet to each tree, not less than 9,000 trees were required. In the course of the flume there are some 315 trestles, the longest of these being 1,700 feet in length, eighty-five feet high, and containing one-quarter of a million feet of lumber. Another trestle is of the same height, and 1,200 feet long, the main timbers in both of these being ten by ten and eight by eight, being put together on the ground and raised to their position by horse power. The number of tunnels in the course of the flume is eight, the longest of which is 2,100 feet, the tunnels being in size six by six feet, with convex shaped roofing; each mile of the flume required an average of one-fourth of a million feet of lumber for its construction, and the redwood used entirely in the box is two inches in thickness throughout.

The new translucent substance intended as a substitute for glass has been satisfactorily adopted in some of the public buildings of London, and various advantages are claimed for it, among these being such a degree of pliancy that it may be bent backward and forward like leather, and be subjected to very considerable tensile strain with impunity; it is almost as translucent as glass, and of a pleasing amber color, varying in shade from a very light golden to pale brown. The basis of the material is a web of fine iron wire, with warp and weft threads about one-twelfth inch apart, this being enclosed, like a fly in amber, in a sheet of translucent varnish, of which the base is linseed oil. There is no resin or gum in the varnish, and, once having become dry, it is capable of standing heat and damp without undergoing any change, neither hardening nor becoming sticky. Briefly, the manufacture is accomplished by dipping the sheets edgewise into deep tanks of varnish, and then allowing the coating which they thus receive to dry in a warm atmosphere. It requires somewhat more than a dozen dips to bring the sheets to the required degree of thickness, and, when this has been accomplished, the material is stored for several weeks to thoroughly set.

A grass widow is not infrequently one whose children have a poor sort of fodder.

CHALLIES AT 5 Cts.
CHALLIES AT 7 Cts.

Summer Dress Goods at 3, 3¾, 4½, 5, 7, 7½, 8, 9 and 10c.

CORSET SALE.

sets at 25c. Corsets at 39c, worth 50c. Three lines Corsets at 50c, worth 75c. Three lines at 75c, worth $1.

MUSLIN UNDERWEAR.

We have one of the best makes in the line to be found. Every garment well made. Embroidery and Lace Trimmed Chemises Gowns, Corset Covers and Drawers. Prices from 25c up.

CHILDREN'S AND INFANT'S WEAR.

White dresses for children from 25c up. Colored dresses for children from 25c up. Infants' White Slips from 25c up. Lace caps at 10, 15, 19, 20, 23' 25, 29, 35, 4 , 48c and up.

Summer Underwear at Bargains.
Summer Hosiery at Bargains.
Fans from 1c up. Parasols from 20c up.

DOMESTICS. Calicoes Ginghams, Shirtings, Tickings, Sheetings. Muslins, etc. Call and see our prices

Dedert & Sudbrock,
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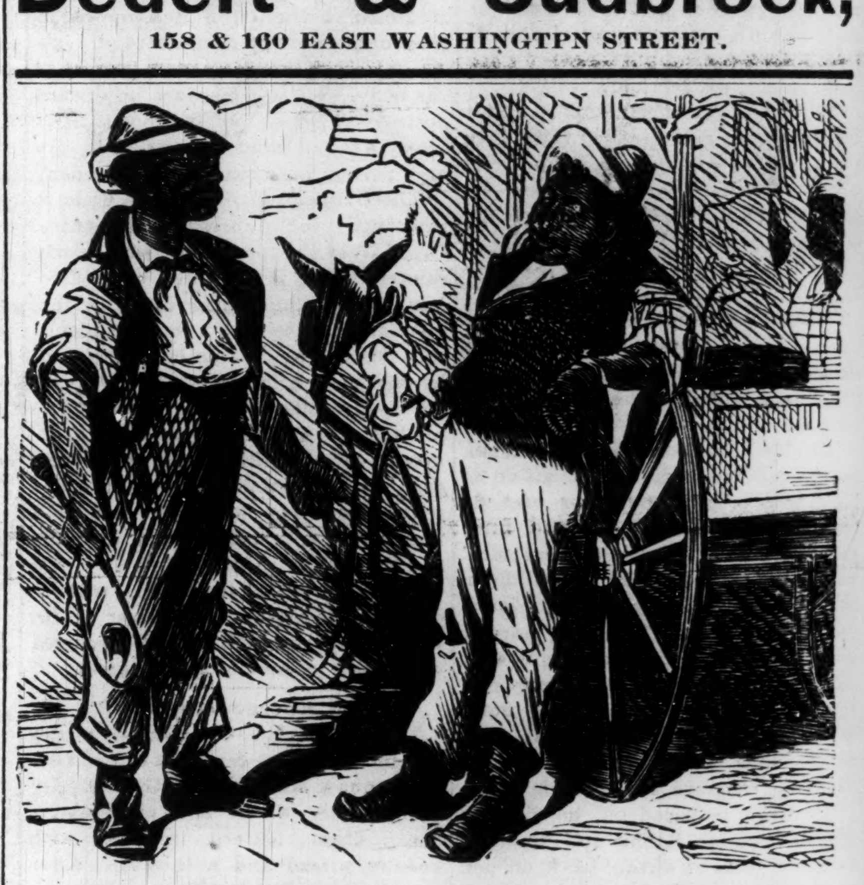

Look o heah, I want to ax you a qustin! Kin yer tell whar the cheapes plac in Indianapolis to buy shoes? (Elijah resting on the wagon. Yes, if you kin find eny big nough fer you. Go to Wengers Bates House Shoe Store. de cheapes place in town.

Wenger, the Bates House Shoe Dealer
—Carries a full line of—
* BOOTS and SHOES *
And his prices are within the reach of all. He can please the most fastidious ane he handles only the best goods. Don't fail to call if you want a durable easy wearing shoe
C. WENGER.
No. 6, Bates House Block.

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